

ARMY NAVY

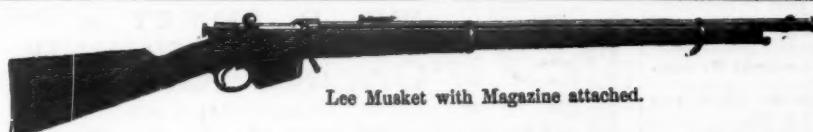
GAZETTE OF THE REGULAR JOURNAL. AND VOLUNTEER FORCES.



VOLUME XX.—NUMBER 81.
WHOLE NUMBER 1022.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 24, 1883.

SIX DOLLARS PER YEAR.
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Recommended by the U. S. Magazine Arms Board,
First in Order of Merit for Trial in the Field,
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A single Breech Loader, that can be instantaneously changed into a perfectly safe Magazine Arm, giving an unequalled rapidity of fire.

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Hotchkiss.

Two minutes' firing as repeater with accuracy.... 68 shots, 41 hits.

83 shots, 25 hits.

31 shots, 14 hits.

Two minutes' firing as single loader..... 46 shots, 31 hits.

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45 shots, 21 hits.

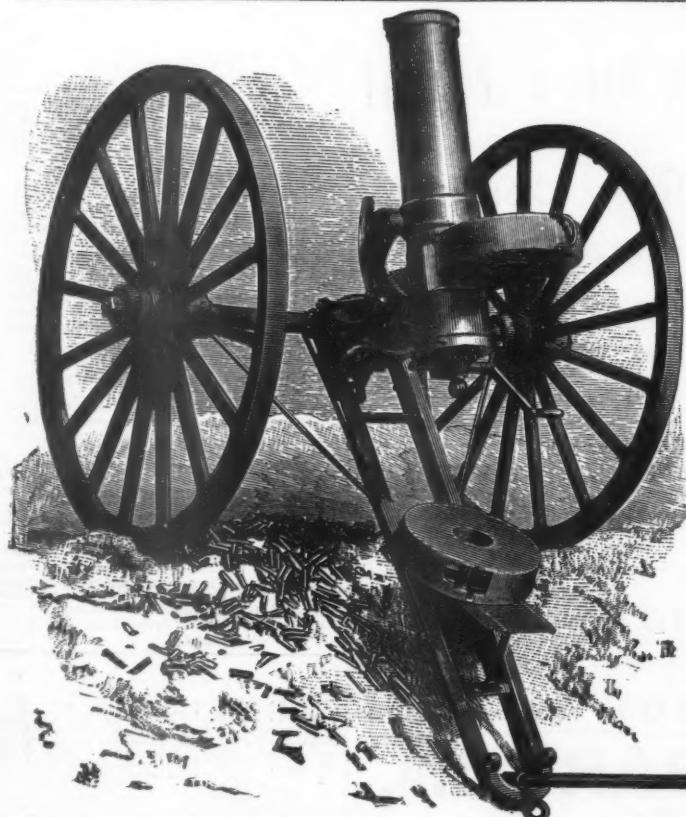
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With this feed there is no possible chance for the cartridges to jam, even when the gun is worked by men inexperienced in its use. It is, beyond doubt, the most valuable improvement ever made in machine guns.

The Ordnance Board, U. S. Army, in their report of the trials of the Gatling gun, thus improved, say: "The feed is positive in action and entirely independent of the force of gravity. It is all that is claimed for it." General S. V. Bénet, Chief of Ordnance, U. S. Army, in his endorsement on this report, says: "It is believed that the modified Gatling gun, with the new feed, has about reached the utmost limit of improvement." He also recommends liberal appropriations for the purchase of Gatling guns.

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HARTFORD, CONN., U. S. A.

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Publication Office, 240 Broadway, N. Y.
SUBSCRIPTION, SIX DOLLARS A YEAR.

THE FUTURE OF OUR ARMY.

FOR some unknown reason Gen. Holabird, Assistant Quartermaster General, has seen fit to pigeon-hole some excellent thoughts about "the future of our Army," among the Ordnance Notes, which unquestionably contain much valuable and interesting matter, but are not usually looked to by the readers of current literature, and are indeed inaccessible to a large part of the Army. Gen. Holabird in this paper takes issue with those who affect to believe that the necessity for the employment of soldiers in the national defence is about passing away. There is nothing in history, or in the nature of things which attend us here below, which really warrants such a conclusion as he goes on to show: "Survey mankind from China to Peru," and the lesson derived from such survey is that, unhappily perhaps for the race of mortal man, it is as a law of their progress that they must struggle to acquire by the sweat of their brow, and fight to the last drop of their blood to keep what the hard earth has granted them." "There will still be found a sufficient reason for the vocation of the soldier. He must, however, well and fully represent the entire community, and naturally should be selected while still young to enable him to acquire that training which it is believed the soldier of the future must really possess in order to compete with the armies of the civilized world in a struggle for existence, as sooner or later must be done in all cases. The uncivilized exert mainly a brute force, coupled with craft, stratagem, and perfidy; but against the arts of modern warlike power, as exerted on land and sea, there must be created an ideal which is almost new to the field of battle." "The soldier of the future must have, in addition to skill in the use of his arms, intelligence and aptitude in the face of an enemy's fire, and must also be an active, vigorous man, competent to use the spade or shovel skillfully and effectively. Men of medium size, of great activity, vigor, and devotion will be in demand. To fit him for the ordeal of battle with such arms he must study his weapon carefully and understand it perfectly, or it will fail him at the critical moment. He must be taught its utmost power, and this will take time and careful training, even by masters of the art of making soldiers."

For the artillery the qualifications for infantry will be needed, with greater study and practice. Shields will eventually have to be carried to protect the gunners. The training for field artillery must be more and more exacting, and men for light batteries will need to be specially selected on account of their activity and intelligence.

"With an artillery school getting into better and better working order, it must be taken for granted that that arm of the service will eventually be built up to all that the best interests of the country shall require. Its great want as an arm is a head—that is, an officer of a rank one grade above a colonel, an *élève* of its own corps, to look after its material and personal interests. Whenever the necessity comes to be fully understood in the proper quarter, that result will be realized. It has been seemingly delayed by injecting into the discussion questions not pertinent to the subject: thus have been provoked unnecessary rivalries, opposition and misgivings detrimental to the success of the movement. With no interest to subserve but that of the arm as it is now organized, with a headquarters at the artillery school, a brigadier would be of immense value, one would think. But in such matters only the initiated are permitted to speak; so with this much we leave it.

"It looks to an observer as though it would be possible to get competent young men to go willingly and gladly into companies of artillery, if each had its fixed tour at the school, so that all the members of the companies of each regiment could become trained and expert artillerists. It is of the greatest importance to keep up the science and to preserve the traditions of the light batteries of artillery in order, in time of war, to impart the training and experience gained to new troops. In this country there seems to be great aptness among the men to become good artillerists. The late war produced sufficient evidence of this on both sides. Entire regiments of foot were turned readily into most efficient managers of heavy guns upon emergencies, as of sieges, etc.

"In case of sudden war with a great naval power, our people will be called upon to furnish, upon the spur of the moment, competent improvised garrisons for all the seacoast defences throughout our entire coast line. Let us hope that before such an emergency arises, we may have suitable heavy guns to turn over to them for that purpose, with trained instructors in their use and management. Whatever may be the character of the gun, we already know that it will require no small degree of mechanical intelligence to get out of it its full value.

"Again, to direct an artillery fire to the greatest advantage, an aptness and an ingenuity amounting almost to intuition must preside at the gun. For this reason the artillerist of the future ought to be an artisan, a skilled worker in metals or wood, having a trained hand and eye, giving him a dexterous use of expedients and ready application of material means to an end."

"A good, well-organized, well-trained and well-managed artillery arm or corps must always be absolutely necessary with a people having two such lines of sea-coast to protect as we have, and such harbors and cities thereon as Portland, Boston, Newport, New York, Hampton Roads, Charleston, Savannah, Pensacola, Mobile, Ship Island and New Orleans on the Atlantic, and San Francisco, San Diego, and the mouth of the Columbia River on the Pacific. If it were the policy of the Government to confine its artillery to its proper service, and to give some attention to it in order to make its stations permanent, an excellent class of valuable men might readily be enlisted and retained in the service. The cost of five regiments of five thousand men aggregate need not exceed three million dollars per year. This force would serve to guard and protect several hundred millions of dollars in value of property, and the inestimable honor of a nation."

"Upon each of our northern and southern boundaries and adjacent zones it may be set down that at least five thousand infantry or riflemen are needed to preserve order and to keep up a respectable appearance as a nation. Besides the frontiers, in and about the plains and fastnesses of the western chains of mountains and unsettled territories there will be required for a long period fully five thousand more riflemen or infantry."

"This interior force of five thousand men, and in fact much of the other ten thousand mentioned as upon the frontier, all directly aid our frontier settlements and assist in the development of the country, thus paying for themselves every year. This force forms the base of operations, and its stations form the rallying points of all the pioneer companies of prospectors and settlers. This is a most trying service, demanding the greatest self denial and devotion from officers and men. So long as we have wide, unsettled plains, the efforts of the infantry must be supplemented and strengthened by a mounted force of from five to seven thousand men. Such a force, in the nature of the case, must be the most expensive of all others named, but so long as its services are needed it is by all odds the most valuable of them all. In the idea of being mounted there is found for the soldier some compensation for the greater hardships, exposure, and the more trying character of the service. It is truly a laborious, hazardous, but most honorable and conspicuous one."

"For, besides its forage and trains of supplies which require protecting, its spare horses and materials and depots should be taken care of by foot troops. Its extra duty should be performed by details from footmen, and its troopers be made to devote their time exclusively to their drill and the care of their horses and equipments, and to the duties of active service. Cavalry companies thrown out upon the plains cannot properly hunt or quarter themselves and at the same time do their proper duty. It is economy to supply cavalry troops with everything necessary for constant action, at the same time putting them under officers who delight in the continuous performance of their legitimate duty. It is evident at a glance that cavalrymen and officers should be young and active, and thoroughly skilled in the management of their horses. It would be of manifest advantage to have troopers as far as practicable under thirty years of age, captains and subalterns under forty, and field officers even under fifty. For cavalry service it is believed well grown young men might be enlisted from seventeen to twenty-five, and at that age it would be best for recruits to stop, but not with re-enlistments.

"The cavalry arm generally requires and ought to receive a more liberal allowance, in some respects, of clothing than other soldiers. It would seem just and proper to increase such allowance over and above artillery and infantry, say something like five dollars per annum. And as it is almost impossible for cavalry to obtain or be furnished with fresh vegetables, it would be a good thing to give them an increased allowance also of beans, bread, rice, and coffee, and when possible an allowance of pickled vegetables. If we are to have cavalry at all, it ought to be kept in the most efficient state possible under the circumstances in regard to food, clothing, and equipments. Medical officers doing duty with cavalry troops should be young men, competent to be with the companies upon all armed service.

"Too great attention cannot be given to the horses for cavalry; to their condition, and to remounts, and to whatever tends toward a perfected ideal cavalry service. Our cavalry, while serving on the plains of the great West, should be quartered in the best manner. All its quarters, barracks, warehouses, shops, stables, and corrals should be constructed for its use ready to hand, independent of it. Cavalrymen should not be put on extra duty for any purpose whatever. In its ranks should be cultivated such a spirit that the best youth of the land might be disposed to join it to seek adventurous or attractive service, regarding it as a pleasure as well as matter of soldierly pride to belong to it. In its ceremonial parades there should be kept up all the "pomp and circumstance" of a glorious military show. The idea of duty should be supreme, and that of cavalry, to be worthy of its name, must always be mounted duty. To do any other than mounted or military duty comes short

of a perfect service. A cavalry thus trained would stand first in the estimation of infantry or artillery associates. It is only when cavalry is relieved from post duty, and the men lounge around void of spirit or love of legitimate mounted service, that it is felt to be unequal to what is generally claimed for it.

"It is not necessary, perhaps, to add that we now have some cavalry regiments that fairly meet these requirements, and were the Government in some respects more liberal, or its liberality better directed, all might be counted in that designation. But what can be more discouraging to an officer than to have his men detailed on extra duty away from his company to build barracks, open roads, etc.; or what more disgusting to the men themselves than to have all this drudgery added to their otherwise severe and most exacting duties as mounted men?

The total aggregate need not exceed thirty thousand men—namely, fifteen thousand infantry, five thousand artillery, and from seven to ten thousand cavalry of the permanent armed force.

PERSONAL ITEMS.

GEN. O. O. Howard, U. S. A., has detailed Captain Chas. A. Coolidge, 7th Infantry, as Instructor in Rifle Practice for the Department of the Platte. Captain Coolidge will take up his residence in Omaha while on this detail.

We apologize to Captain H. C. Egbert, 12th U. S. Infantry, for reporting him at Plattsburgh Barracks last week, but the fact was he was to have gone there on court martial service, and, leaving Madison Barracks during the week, our correspondent supposed it was for Plattsburgh, instead of which it was on an urgent leave to Yonkers, N. Y.

LIEUT. Commander George C. Reiter, U. S. Navy, registered this week at the Sturtevant House, New York City.

NAVAL Cadets G. Kaemmerling and O. B. Shallenberger, U. S. N., registered at the Hotel de l'Athenée, Paris, France, early this week.

GEN. T. L. Crittenden, U. S. A., was a guest at the Grand Hotel, New York, early this week.

GEN. W. McK. Dunn, U. S. A. (retired) and Mrs. Dunn, are spending a few weeks at Atlantic City, N. J.

LIEUT. B. A. Byrne, 6th U. S. Infantry, visited friends at Newport, Ky., this week.

A BOARD of Officers, with Colonel R. N. Batchelder, of the Quartermaster's Department, U. S. A., sat at Washington this week to examine a new process for baling hay, and to report upon the advisability of its adoption for use in the Army. Colonel J. M. Moore and Major S. M. Whitside were Colonel Batchelder's assistants in the examination, which was a very thorough one.

The Naval Advisory Board dined with Secretary Chandler March 16, and had a jolly good time. Chief Clerk Hogg and Judge Advocate General Remey were also at the dinner.

GEN. D. S. Stanley, U. S. A., and his regimental headquarters, have now got settled down to steady business at Fort Lewis, Col., and look back with pleasure on the temporary tour at Santa Fe.

LIEUT. L. A. Craig, 6th Cavalry, has rejoined at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., from a trip to Santa Fe with recruits for the 4th Cavalry.

COL. W. B. Royall, 4th U. S. Cavalry, has rejoined at Fort Bayard, N. M., from a pleasant official trip to Santa Fe.

PAYMASTER J. B. Keefer, U. S. A., has rejoined at Newport Barracks, Ky., from leave, and finding matters there a little wet, has taken temporary quarters at Cincinnati.

CAPT. F. Mears, 9th Infantry, was to rejoin this week at Fort D. A. Russell, from leave.

LIEUT. John Guest, 8th Cavalry, of Fort Clark, Texas, will spend a few months in the north on leave.

MAJOR L. S. Babbitt, Ordnance Corps, U. S. A., who recently returned from his European tour, is visiting friends on the Pacific Coast previous to his return to duty.

COL. D. Woodruff, U. S. A., registered at the Hotel Binda, Paris, France, Sunday, March 18.

CAPT. J. S. Brisbin, U. S. A., now in the east, is expected to rejoin at Fort Keogh, the latter part of this, or early next, month. During his visit east he will deliver several interesting lectures.

ASST. SURG. Louis Brechemin, U. S. A., was expected to arrive at Fort Brady, Mich., his new post of duty, the latter part of this week.

SUICIDE is a punishable crime in the Army as well as out of it. Private Owen Lawrence, Co. H, 24th Infantry, was recently tried at Fort Elliott, Texas, for "Violation of the 62d Article of War," in that he did attempt to take his own life by intentionally swallowing a large portion of a vial of strychnine, which incapacitated him from duty for several days. He was found guilty, and sentenced to confinement at hard labor for three months and a forfeiture of pay, which sentence Major General Pope approved March 10.

COL. C. L. Best, U. S. A., has rejoined at Fort Warren, Mass., from his sad journey to New York, called thither by the death of his wife.

CAPT. F. G. Smith, 4th U. S. Artillery, of Fort Snelling, joined Captains Bell and Huggins, U. S. A., some days ago at Kansas, Mo., to assist in the purchase of cavalry and artillery horses.

GEN. H. J. Hunt, U. S. A., was expected this week at Fort Barrancas and Key West, Fla., on his tour of inspection, accompanied by Colonel Guenther and Lieutenant Dudley. We congratulate the General that his son, Ensign Hunt, U. S. N., has escaped the perils of the Arctic seas, and may be expected home from Europe safe and sound by another week. Among the passengers by the Hamburg-American Line steamer *Westphalia*, which sailed for New York, March 17, are Ensign Hunt, of the *Jeannette* search party, and Seamen Mansoor and Leach, and Firemen Bartlett and Lauterbach, of the *Jeannette*'s crew. Mr. Gilder, in his recently published volume, reports that Mr. Hunt narrowly escaped the fate of Putnam. He was riding with him in the sled which Mr. Putnam was driving and in which he lost his way, and was carried out to sea on an ice floe. They had not proceeded far when Putnam's sled broke down, and, although repaired by his men, Hunt was obliged to ride with a native, whose greater skill in the management of the dogs brought him safely to port.

MAJOR John V. Furey, U. S. A., has returned to Omaha from his recent visit to New York, to attend the funeral of his mother.

LIEUT. Geo. M. Love, 16th U. S. Inf., who was retired from active service last week, was one of the heroes of the Shenandoah Valley, being Colonel of the 116th New York and a brevet brigadier general of Volunteers for gallant services. He who pens this brief paragraph well remembers the gallant Love at Cedar Creek and elsewhere in the Valley in the dark days of 1864.

CAPT. R. P. Hughes, 3d Inf., of Gen. Terry's staff, now appended A. A. I. G. to his official signature, instead of A. D. C.

GEN. Thos. H. Neill, U. S. A., who comes soon to New York for examination for retirement, is residing at Philadelphia, Pa.

THE visit of Gen. R. B. Ayres, U. S. A., to New York to sit on the Retiring Board at Governor's Island, will be highly appreciated by his numerous friends and comrades in arms in this vicinity.

LIEUT. Col. C. G. Bartlett, 1st Inf., late of Fort Sully, D. T., will shortly report on promotion to Gen. Crook, at Whipple Barracks, for assignment to a post in the Department of Arizona.

THE San Francisco *Report*, of March 10, says: Capt. Phillip expects to have the *Ranger* ready to sail March 20. Lieut. Adams, aid to Commodore Phelps, will soon be ordered East. Commodore Phelps and family leave for the East, overland, on March 15. Mrs. Phelps will probably reside at Rio. Ensign Sealin Woolworth, who has been at the Grand Hotel, seriously ill with pneumonia, is now pronounced out of danger. A detachment of 23 men for the U. S. S. Adams sail for Sika to-day in charge of Lieut. Comdr. Schmidt. It is now considered certain that Commodore Siufeldt will succeed Commodore Phelps as commandant of the Mare Island Navy yard. He will be accompanied by his son, a Master in the Navy, who will be his aid.

THE Army Retiring Board lately in session at Fort Porter, N. Y., culminated in the retirement, March 17, of 1st Lieut. E. R. Clark, 10th Inf. This promotes 2d Lieut. S. Y. Seyburn, of the regiment, of Fort Wayne, Mich., to a 1st lieutenancy, and will take him to Fort Porter. Concerning this officer the *Cleveland Herald* recently said: "Lieut. Stephen Y. Seyburn is, perhaps, the wealthiest subaltern in the U. S. Army. His wealth rolls up in the millions. A little over a year ago he married, happily, the beautiful and accomplished daughter of the Hon. Wm. B. Wesson, the millionaire banker of Detroit, Mich. Mr. and Mrs. Seyburn are a splendid couple and devotedly attached to each other. Lieut. Seyburn is a kind, painstaking, conscientious officer and one of the most popular as well as honorable gentlemen in his regiment."

LIEUT. H. F. Kendall, 8th Cav., was to leave Fort Clark, Texas, this week, on a few weeks' leave.

CAPT. G. B. Russell, U. S. A., Inspector on the staff of Gen. Augur, is on a tour to Forts McIntosh, Ringgold, and Brown, returning to San Antonio by way of Galveston.

THE Vancouver *Independent*, of March 8, says: Lieut. F. E. Eltonhead, 21st Infantry, granted leave for two months, started for the Eastern States on the last San Francisco steamer. Lieut. P. M. Price, U. S. Engineer Corps, in charge of the works at the Cascade locks, returned from his San Francisco trip on Saturday last. During his stay in California Lieut. Price was examined and recommended for promotion to captain in the Engineer Corps. Lieut. J. S. Mallory, 2d Infantry, with a corporal, made a long, cold, and hard trip over into the Walla Walla Valley in February, after a man who deserted from Fort Cour d'Alene four years ago. They arrested the man and took him safely to Fort Spokane, where he will be tried. This trip was no summer picnic by any means. Lieut. J. W. Duncan, 21st Infantry, has relieved Lieut. John M. Ross, R. Q. M., of his duties as A. A. Q. S. at Vancouver Barracks. The exchange is made at the request of Lieut. Ross, whose duties as post quartermaster fully occupy his time. In relieving him Col. Morrow pays a high tribute to the efficiency with which Lieut. Ross has discharged his duties. The *Dispatch* arrived back last week, with the detachment of troops engaged under Lieut. Frank Greene, Signal Corps, in laying telegraph cables down the Columbia.

AMONG the features of garrison life at Fort Leavenworth is a very pleasant social gathering which assembles at the house of General Pope, where Mrs. Pope assembles the ladies weekly for the purpose of increasing their acquaintance with improving literature. The young gentlemen, known as the "kindergarteners" should be stimulated by the example of the ladies to still greater efforts to make the

most of the privilege which is afforded them by Colonel Olin's school. They should remember always that "life is real, life is earnest"—a fact which they are in no danger of forgetting while they continue to discharge the double duties of garrison routine and daily recitations.

THE officers of the 12th Infantry at Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y., will find ample occasion for hospitality and friendly acquaintance in the visit, next week, to the post on court martial service of Colonel H. W. Closson, Major D. H. Kinzie, Captain S. A. Day, Lieut. J. E. Sawyer, and Lieut. A. C. Blunt, of the 5th U. S. Artillery, Captain Thomas Ward, A. A. I. G., and Captain J. N. Craig, 10th Infantry, of Fort Porter. Colonel Closson, we believe, was stationed at Plattsburg Barracks some years ago, and Major Kinzie and Lieut. Blunt, we know, were on duty there more recently, so that to them the visit will be additionally pleasant.

COL. R. F. O'Beirne, U. S. A., and family, have been visiting at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, where they were the guests of Colonel Copinger and Mrs. Copinger.

ASST. SURG. G. E. Bushnell, U. S. A., has rejoined at Fort Ellis, Montana, from leave.

LIEUT. J. M. T. Partello, 5th Infantry, of Fort Keogh, reported to General Terry at Fort Snelling, March 18, to receive the Department gold medal for marksmanship won by him last year.

LIEUT. L. L. Bruff, Ordnance Corps, U. S. A., of Rock Island Arsenal, who has been dangerously ill, is reported as recovering slowly and out of danger.

Mrs. Romeyn, wife of Lieut. H. H. Romeyn, 5th U. S. Infantry, who is stationed at Fort Brown, has, we learn from the *Daily Cosmopolitan*, been delighting the inhabitants of Brownsville with her singing at a recent concert for the benefit of the sufferers from the floods.

Mr. Charles H. Bidenour, of Washington, formerly stenographer to several members of the House Committee on Naval Affairs, has been appointed private secretary and stenographer to Commodore J. G. Walker, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department.

SECRET. Boston Corbett, the man who killed the assassin of President Lincoln, is living in Kansas, engaged in the cattle business. He has become a religious enthusiast, and in a letter to a friend in Camden, N. J., says that he has been directed by God to inflict daily corporal punishment upon himself as a penance for having taken human life.

LIEUT. M. F. Walz, 12th Infantry, rejoined at Madison Barracks early this week from an official trip to Plattsburg Barracks.

CAPT. James C. Post, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., was expected at Fort Monroe, Va., this week, on special business.

THE General Court Martial to meet at Whipple Barracks, A. T., April 23 next, for the trial of Captain J. P. Walker, 3d U. S. Cavalry, will bring to that post quite an array of prominent officers, headed by Colonel Eugene A. Carr, 6th Cavalry, and make the post more than usually lively while the trial lasts.

MAJOR Joseph Bush, 25th Infantry, who has been residing at Somerville, Mass., came on to New York this week to appear before the Retiring Board at Governor's Island.

COMDR. Gorring is reported as saying: "I don't think I ever was so busy in my life. I literally have not five minutes of my waking time that is not engaged, and I do not get five hours' sleep a night. One day I am in Philadelphia at the yard; the next day in the office of the company here; and I have to work on the cars going to and fro. Our prospects are in the highest degree encouraging. We already have contracts for the construction of 7,000 tons of steamers and sailing vessels—one steamer of 2,000 tons, two of 1,800 tons each, two tugs, and a sailing vessel—and expect to start work on or about the 26th inst. We are now changing the motive power of the big tool shop, so that when we get started we can run our yard up to its full capacity of 30,000 tons a year, without stopping in the middle of a job to increase our power. While doing that we are raising all the tools, examining the foundations, replacing them where necessary, aligning up the shafting, and building machinery of my own invention to do much work originally designed to be done by manual labor." "Have you become converted to the gospel of 'protection' for American shipbuilding?" "No, " he replied. "Don't imagine that because I have gone into shipbuilding I am any less an advocate of free ships. I am just as much a believer in that as ever I was."

THE Court of Inquiry in the case of Lieut. A. M. Fuller, 2d U. S. Cavalry, appointed last week, duly met at Fort Custer, M. T., Thursday of this week, the members of the court, Col. J. P. Hatch, Lieut.-Col. E. F. Townsend, Maj. O. R. Layton and Capt. E. Butler, U. S. A., and Lieut. Fuller being present. It is understood the lieutenant asked for the court, as he felt aggrieved at certain allegations as to his conduct contained in the official report rendered last November by Maj. Lewis Merrill, 7th Cavalry, of the operations of his command last season on the line of the extension of the Northern Pacific Railroad. The court after an investigation will give its opinion of the merits of the case, and thereafter, doubtless, the whole matter will appear in orders from Gen. Terry's headquarters.

THE Omaha *Herald* says: "Gen. Sherman will go to California this summer, perhaps to see how his old investment in the Pacific Railroad gets along, which he made many years before the real Pacific Railroad was ever dreamed of. Gen. Sherman is the distinguished gentleman who once said on an excursion in a flat car ten miles west of Omaha that he could not hope to see a complete Pacific Railroad in his lifetime, and who rode over the Rocky Mountains four years afterwards on the finished road at the rate of forty miles an

hour in a Pullman." Neither Gen. Sherman, nor any one else, is much in the habit at present of riding over the Pacific Railroad at the rate of forty miles an hour.

THE recent relief from duty at St. Paul, Minn., of Capt. Edward Maguire, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., who goes abroad on several months leave, has brought forth many expressions of regret from the inhabitants of that city, with whom his eight years' stay has made him a great favorite. He has donated to the laboratory of the High School of St. Paul the chemical apparatus and re-agents from his collection.

ASST. SURGEON C. K. Winne, U. S. A., of Fort Schuyler, N. Y., will leave there early in April on leave and will report to Gen. Schofield in San Francisco in July next for assignment to a post in the Department of California.

LIEUT. R. W. Dowdy, 17th Infantry, will enter upon duty next July as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the University of the South, Sewanee, Tenn., relieving Lieut. R. M. Rogers, 2d Artillery, who will join the garrison at Washington Barracks, D. C.

PHR. G. L. Andrews, U. S. A., of West Point, was a guest at the Grand Hotel early in the week.

VETERINARY SURGEON John B. Goerg, 8th Cavalry, has changed base from Fort Ringgold to Fort Clark, Texas.

"RUHAMA" writing to the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* concerning the Indian Training School at Carlisle Barracks, Pa., says: "Capt. R. H. Pratt, 10th U. S. Cavalry, who has been detailed for this work, is one of the noble, great hearted and large brained men capable of seeing the possibilities of the Indian race, and the way of effecting their development. Although he is a strict disciplinarian and maintains a military order and precision in everything, it was shown in many ways how warm is the devotion and affection that these Indian children feel for their 'school father,' while that great, brave soldier is as kind and gentle to his little charges as to his own children. Philanthropy never had a fairer field to work in than in solving this problem of Indian education, and the Carlisle school and its founder deserve to be near the hearts of all good people and to receive their sympathy and aid."

LIEUT. James B. Jackson, 7th U. S. Infantry, registered at the Paxton, Omaha, a few days ago.

COMMANDER Forde, British navy, visited New York in the early part of this week, stopping at the St. Nicholas Hotel, and sailed for Europe on the *Arizona* March 20.

SHOULD Capt. John C. White, 1st U. S. Artillery, be retired soon, which is not unlikely, 1st Lieut. R. G. Shaw, of that regiment, will obtain a captaincy. He has been a 1st lieutenant since July, 1865.

COL. W. T. Gentry, U. S. A., under recent orders, takes command of Fort McKinney, Wyoming, and leaves Fort Niobrara, to the regret of that garrison.

THE Vancouver *Independent*, advertising to the testimonial recently presented to General Nelson A. Miles, U. S. A., by the officers of the 5th U. S. Infantry, a full account of which we gave in the JOURNAL some weeks ago, says: "On the other side of the mountains, in Montana, the hearts of the people go out in generous and grateful acknowledgment to this officer and his command for having opened for settlement on that frontier vast districts of country which had been held with savage tenacity by hostile Sioux Indians from time immemorial. The testimonial is a most graceful and fitting tribute to the merits of a most gallant and able general of our little Army."

PAYMASTER T. H. Stanton, U. S. A., rejoined at Omaha early this week from a Western paying trip.

COMMANDER George C. Remey, U. S. N., arrived in New York from France March 20, on the *Labrador*.

GEN. Wesley Merritt, U. S. A., of West Point, paid a visit to New York this week, registering at the Gilsey House.

GEN. Diaz visited St. Louis and Chicago this week on his way North, and was warmly received in both places. He is to visit Washington next week.

LIEUT. General Sheridan and General Augur, U. S. A., visited Monterey, Mexico, March 19, on private business, General Sheridan wishing to observe Mexican railway methods. A public reception offered was declined.

MAJOR F. W. Benten, 9th U. S. Cavalry, projects a trip abroad for a few months before resuming active duty.

LIEUT. R. T. Emmet, U. S. A., A. D. C. to General Pope, rejoined at Fort Leavenworth March 15th, from his visit to the East.

SENATOR and Mrs. Logan are expected shortly on a visit to Santa Fe, N. M., to Major William F. Tucker, U. S. A., and Mrs. Tucker, their daughter.

"RAMBLER," in a recent letter from Pensacola to the *Florida Express*, says: "Considerable interest is being manifested in the effort to get a good road made from the Navy yard to the National Cemetery, and from thence to Barrancas. The cemetery is kept in splendid condition, and Mr. Dickey, the superintendent, is a courteous gentleman, and never fails to leave a good impression upon visitors who go there. He is particularly entitled to credit for the faithful discharge of his duty. Last summer, during the fever scare, he elected to remain at his post, notwithstanding transportation was offered to himself and family."

ADVIZING to the recent retirement of General William Myers, U. S. A., the *Pioneer Press* says: General Myers has been Chief Quartermaster Department of Dakota, nearly three years. Although comparatively a young man, he has been a great sufferer from rheumatic gout, especially during the past year, and for this reason has been anxious to retire from active service. He is an affable and efficient officer, and while stationed here made a host of friends who will greatly regret his departure.

LIEUT.-COMDR. W. B. Newman, U. S. N., arrived in New York this week from France.

CAPT. John McGilvray and Lieut. Lotus Niles, 2d U. S. Artillery, of the Washington Barracks garrison, were visitors this week to the Army Dispensary, Washington, to investigate as to certain losses of medical and hospital property.

LIEUT. S. W. Fountain, 8th Cavalry, has joined temporarily at Fort Clark, Texas, for duty there.

LIEUT. W. R. Harmon, 10th Cavalry, who it was thought last week would be ordered before a retiring board, has been on sick leave since Aug. 1, 1882.

LIEUT. S. A. Cherry, 5th Cavalry, was at the time of his death engaged to Miss White, the daughter of Gen. Harry White, an ex-Representative in Congress from Pennsylvania. His most intimate friend was Mr. Harry Hitchcock, of Chicago. The engagement has just been announced of Miss White and Mr. Hitchcock, the result of an acquaintance that ensued after the tragic death of the brave young cavalry officer.

LIEUT. J. R. Totten, 4th U. S. Artillery, of Fort Preble, Me., visited New York this week, stopping with friends in 34th street.

COL. James Van Voast, 9th U. S. Infantry, is expected to arrive in New York next week to go before the Retiring Board in session at Governor's Island.

JOHN ROWE, a veteran of the War of 1812, died at East Gloucester, Mass., March 21, in his 87th year.

GEN. T. H. Neill, U. S. A., has arrived in New York, much to the satisfaction of his many old friends in that city.

The return of Major J. W. Myrick, U. S. A., to Mount Vernon Barracks, Ala., will relieve Major F. W. Hess, U. S. A., of the command of that post, which he has exercised for some time.

INSP.-GEN. Roger Jones, U. S. A., was a visitor to Buffalo the latter part of this week on an inspection tour.

SAVANNAH has awakened to the fact that its monument to Gen. Nathaniel Greene has no inscription upon it to tell in whose honor it was erected.

SECRETARY Lincoln has sent to the Interior Department a letter from Asst. Surg. Charles L. Heizmann, U. S. A., in regard to the great therapeutical value of the mineral waters contained in the springs with which the Yellowstone Park abounds, recommending that the Government exempt the site at Steamboat Point from lease, and that in granting any leases or franchises to this public domain the Government retain the privilege of using all the waters according to its needs.

LIEUT. R. F. Nicholson, U. S. N., and Mr. Matthew arrived in New York, March 22, as representatives of Mr. Corcoran to receive the remains of John Howard Payne, brought to the United States this week.

PAINTER William Arthur, U. S. A., was a visitor to West Point, N. Y., this week, to make local payments, and was a welcome visitor.

CAPT. A. S. B. Keyes, 10th Cavalry, has rejoined at Fort Davis, Texas, from a two weeks' leave.

LIEUT. L. C. Allen, 16th Infantry, is acting as regimental adjutant at Fort Concho, Texas, during the absence in the North of Adjutant Vinal.

ASST. SURG. C. L. Heizmann, U. S. A., reported this week at Columbus Barracks, O., and entered upon duty at that post.

GEN. G. Pennypacker, U. S. A., is expected to rejoin his regiment at Fort Concho, Texas, in May next.

LIEUT. C. H. Noble, 16th Infantry, on six months' leave from Fort McKavett, Texas, is expected to rejoin sometime in April.

GEN. W. T. Sherman, U. S. A., was a witness in the Star Route trial, Wednesday, of this week. He identified a petition connected with the Rawlins-White River route as bearing his endorsement, and described the condition of the country through which the route ran and his reasons for indorsing the petition; to his mind the service was necessary, and its increase to a daily service saved the Army the expense of a line of couriers. He then described the Thorneburg and Custer massacres and said that he urged with all his might the increase of the mail service generally in that section, because he regarded it as an opening wedge in the settlement of the Indian question. The circumstances of the establishment of the Denver stage line were related, and the General declared that such lines were the very best means known for the suppression of Indian raids. He instanced the result of cutting off Sitting Bull's communication with the remainder of his tribe, and said that from being a terrible warrior he had been reduced to a harmless old man. Any man who drove a stage over the route from Tres Alamas to Clifton in 1878 for less than \$50 a day was, in witness' judgment, a fool, for although the Apaches were as well known out there as grizzlies or cinnamon bears or other "varmints," they were the worst savages we had. He had been shown the places where two or three carriers had been killed on that route; the skeletons of the animals were visible. General Sherman proved a most interesting witness.

The Southwest Sentinel announces that "the Fort Bayard, N. M., Dramatic Association will give a performance of 'Esmeralda' shortly after Lent, for the purpose of helping to raise funds for the organ of the Episcopal Church of Silver city. Following gentlemen, all of whom are excellent actors, will take part in the play: Lieut. Jenkins, as Dave Hardy; Lieut. Martin, who made a decided hit a few weeks since in the "Loan of a Lover," as Jack Esmond; Dr. Birmingham as the Marquis. Capt. Eskridge will produce his well known character of the old man, and Mr.

Wilder, one of the best amateurs in the Territory, will take the part of Harry Esterbrook."

ASST. SURG. B. D. Taylor, U. S. A., has been added to the medical staff of Fort Clark, Texas.

LIEUT. D. N. McDonald, 4th U. S. Cavalry, was visiting at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, this week.

GEN. G. B. Dandy, U. S. A., of St. Louis, who is soon to take station at Omaha, Neb., has been on a flying visit to that city looking into the matter of house accommodation, and it is understood he has rented a nice residence at No. 1811 Farnam street, in the Hartman Block, Omaha.

PASSED ASST. SURGEON NELSON MCP. FEREEBE, U. S. N., has joined for duty at the Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va., where he has many old friends, having been on duty there before.

A LONDON despatch announces the death of General Sir Charles Hastings Doyle, K. C. M. G., a distinguished British officer. If we remember aright he commanded in Canada some years ago, and visited Major General McDowell, U. S. A., in New York while on that service.

THE RETENTION of Capt. F. H. Hathaway, Asst. Q. M., U. S. A., in the Department of Dakota, is due to the fact that it was wished to retain him until the construction of Fort Maginnis, Montana, which is going on under his supervision, shall have been completed.

THE OMAHA HERALD, of March 15th, gives an interesting resume of the campaign against Chief Joseph in 1877, in which Generals Howard and Miles, U. S. A., took part.

LIEUT. HOBART R. BAILEY, 5th U. S. INF., at present on duty at St. Paul, is mentioned as to succeed Capt. Rice in the regimental adjutancy, with station at Fort Keogh.

GEN. O. O. HOWARD, U. S. A., has retained as aides on his staff Lieut. J. A. Sladen, 14th U. S. Inf., and Lieut. Guy Howard, 12th U. S. Inf.

MAJOR EDWIN V. SUMNER, 5th Cav., has been assigned by Gen. Howard to the command of Fort Niobrara, Nebraska.

LIEUT. A. M. WETHERILL, 6th Inf., of Fort Douglas, Utah, will visit the East, to remain for five or six weeks.

ASST. SURG. W. B. BANISTER, U. S. A., has joined for duty at the cantonment on the Uncompahgre, Colorado.

PASSED ASSISTANT ENGINEER J. D. SLOANE, U. S. N., for some time past under treatment at the Naval hospital at Norfolk, Va., has been transferred to the Naval hospital at Philadelphia.

AT DES MOINES, Iowa, March 20, Lieutenant Eaton A. Edwards, 25th U. S. Infantry, well known in New York, was married to Miss Minnie N. Conger, of the former city.

LIEUT. E. P. McCLELLAN, U. S. N., left Norfolk, Va., March 17, for the North on a leave of absence.

A MILWAUKEE despatch of March 16, says that Commodore William Bradford Whiting, of that city, claims to be a lineal descendant of Governor William Bradford, of Plymouth Colony and of *Mayflower* fame, and as such descendant is entitled to a share of the immense fortune, now amounting to \$100,000,000, left by the Governor in the Bank of England. He is the son of Judge Daniel Whiting, of Rensselaer County, N. Y., and the grandson of Colonel William Bradford Whiting, of Canaan, N. Y., who commanded a regiment in the Revolutionary war. Commodore Whiting, an old and greatly respected citizen, residing at No. 824 Racine street. He will put in a claim for a part of the wealth, and he feels sure that he will succeed in establishing his claim. We should advise as the first step that the existence of the hundred millions be demonstrated. Major Thomas Church H. Smith, of the Pay Department, is also a descendant on his mother's side of Governor Bradford, one of the early Churchers—from whom the editors of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL also derive their descent—having married a daughter of Governor Bradford. If Commodore Whiting and General Smith will secure to us a modest million we will leave the other ninety-nine millions to be divided between them; for "man wants but little here below."

THE FOLLOWING ARMY OFFICERS were registered at the Adjutant-General's office, Washington, D. C., during the present week: 2d Lieut. R. F. Ames, 8th Infantry, Ebbitt House, on leave; Capt. E. B. Kirk, Q. M. Dept., Ebbitt House, under orders of Secretary of War; Capt. W. Lyman, 5th Infantry, 1341 L street, on duty with Rob. Records' office; Professor Patrice de Janon, retired, 323 1st street, N. E., private business; Major C. L. Wilson, Pay Department, returning from pay trip.

THE SOCIETY REPORTER of the Chicago Sunday Herald has been writing up the various churches and their worshippers in that city, and this week, in considering the members of St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church, has the following to say of some of the Army people who belong to Division Headquarters there: The short little gentleman of plum-pudding build, who wends his way up the side aisle to the third pew, is General Philip Sheridan. He usually escorts his wife and Miss Rucker to 9 o'clock mass, and it would be difficult to find three quieter or more plainly dressed worshippers in the whole congregation. Mrs. General Phil Sheridan is a happy wife and devoted mother, and the General has taken good solid comfort since he married the charming Miss Rucker. The interior of his home on Michigan avenue is filled with the presents given to him and the articles of bijou and vertu he purchased while abroad. He can be seen daily at the Chicago as well as the Union League Club. He is yet very active and shows no signs of failing powers. In summer, with his fine turn-out, and in winter, behind his pair of bays, he may be seen on the Michigan boulevard. He is one of the lions of the city, and moves in the highest social circles.

Mrs. General Phil Sheridan is of medium height, a little taller than her husband, of regular features, dark hair and eyes, and rather a distinguished appearance. Occasionally the

massive structure of Colonel Mike Sheridan is seen, with Napoleonic whiskers.

THE SAN FRANCISCO REPORT has been for some time agitated about its inefficient water supply. The San Francisco Report, desirous of stirring up the authorities in the matter, devotes most of its issue of March 8 to an account of a hypothetical case of what might happen should a fire break out in the heart of the city. It recounts the (imaginary) services of the regular troops and militia. Colonel Andrews, Colonel Men- denhall, Major Sanger, Lieutenant Price all play conspicuous parts in this imaginary programme, and it is significant that the Army is instinctively turned to in any calculations as to the means of providing against a serious crisis.

LIEUT. R. G. HILL, 20th U. S. Infantry, left Fort Leavenworth, March 19, for the East, to be absent four months.

THE LEAVENWORTH TIMES says: Miss Abbott and a party visited Fort Leavenworth, March 18, and made several calls. The chapel, hop-room, and prison were also visited, and the little lady went into ecstasies over everything she saw. Lieutenant Defrees, Johnson, and others gave her a dinner, and she left on the Missouri Pacific train happy and delighted. It is a pleasure to show her any courtesy, as she is very appreciative.

MR. WM. A. BOLLMAN, machinist at the Naval Academy, died March 20.

THE FOLLOWING ARMY AND NAVY OFFICERS registered at the Ebbitt House during the week ending March 22, 1883: Army—Captain J. S. Tomkins, retired; Captain E. B. Kirk, Quartermaster's Department; Lieutenant R. F. Ames, 8th Infantry. Navy—Lieutenant Uriel Sebree, Lieutenant Z. L. Tanner, Assistant Engineer W. S. Sample, Commander Geo. C. Remey.

WM. MC E. DYE was on March 22 appointed Chief of Police at Washington, D. C., in place of Major Brock, who tendered his resignation. Mr. Dye is a native of Pennsylvania and a graduate of West Point, and served with distinction as Colonel of the 20th regiment of Iowa Volunteers. After the war he went to Egypt upon the recommendation of General Sherman, and was one of the foreign officers who assisted in the reorganization of the Egyptian army.

PASSED ASSISTANT SURGEON MAGRUDER, now on special duty at Villefranche, will, in pursuance of cable news from the Secretary of the Navy, proceed at once to Malta to render personal attention to Commander Dewey, who is sick at the English Hospital there.

MRS. DEERING, née WHIPPLE, the daughter of General W. D. Whipple, U. S. Army, has issued her "At Home" cards for the Walton Flats, on the North side, Chicago, where Mr. and Mrs. Deering have taken a suite of rooms. Mr. Deering formerly belonged to the Navy and resigned to take a position with his father, a wealthy merchant of Chicago.

LIEUT.-COL. TUPMAN, of the Royal Marine Artillery, English service, arrived at Chicago on Monday, 19th inst., en route from San Francisco to New York and London. On his way across the Continent he visited Salt Lake City and Fort Douglas, being accompanied by his wife, who is a relative of Lieut. Wetherill, U. S. Army. Although a member of the retired list he has gained such distinction as an astronomer that he was selected by the English government to go with the Transit of Venus expedition to the South Pacific and take charge of their principal station, at Christ-Church, Canterbury. His observations were highly successful. In 1874, he had charge of the principal English station of the Transit of Venus, located at Honolulu.

ANOTHER effort is to be made for the pardon of Sergeant MASON. Just about a year ago a petition, with 300,000 signatures, went before the President, asking for the sergeant's pardon. It has never been acted upon, and now that the business of Congress is out of the way, and the President is supposed to have more leisure, a movement is on foot to jog his memory with another invoice of petitions.

ENSIGN F. J. SPRAGUE, U. S. N., registered March 22 at No. 39 Boulevard Haussmann, Paris, France.

COMDR. WILLIAM GIBSON, U. S. N., and Mrs. Gibson sailed from New York for Liverpool March 23 on the Adriatic to make a tour of Northern Europe.

COL. G. P. BUELL, U. S. A., soon to appear before the Retiring Board at Governor's Island, is residing at Nashville, Tenn.

LIEUT.-COMDR. GEO. T. DAVIS has been ordered before the Examining Board at Mare Island for promotion.

SPEAKING of the famous march through Georgia, Gov. Eli Murray, of Utah, is reported as saying:

I never shall forget the amount of money it cost us to keep an old woman from crying herself to death. Of course, we were obliged to subside off the country as we went along, and we naturally took about the best in sight. One day we took possession of a chicken ranch kept by an old lady who stood at the front gate with a broom and threatened to hit all of Sherman's forces if they did not move on. Now chickens were considered officers' meat, and as we were internally hungry, we went for these hens pretty lively. When she saw that her favorite fowls were being caught and killed she keeled right over and began to cry. Presently she began to scream, and finally you could hear that woman's voice clear to Atlanta. I sent the surgeons in to quiet her, but they failed, and then the officers took turns, but the more attention paid her the more she howled. I then got pretty nervous over the internal noise, because the whole Army would hear it, and they might suppose somebody was torturing the woman. Finally Sherman rode up and asked what it was all about. When we told him, he said: "Give her a bushel of Confederate bonds for her hens, and see if that won't stop her." Acting on this hint, I proceeded to business. We had captured a Confederate train the day before with \$4,000,000 of Confederate money and I hunted up the train at once. The money was worth about two cents on the dollar. Well, I stuffed about half a million dollars in an old carpet sack and marched into the house.

"Madam," said I, opening the sack, "I'll give you \$500,000 to quit this noise." It was as still as death in a minute, and then her face expanded in a broad smile. I laid the package of notes on the table, and I never saw so delighted a woman.

THE ARMY.

CIRCULAR 2, H. Q. A., March 16, 1883.

The following decisions, rulings, etc., have been made during the month of February, 1883, and are published to the Army for the information of all concerned:

LONGEVITY PAY.

The extra pay allowed an side-de-camp should not be included in the computation for the increased longevity pay allowed under the decision of the Supreme Court.—[Letter to Capt. Wherry, Feb. 1, 83—370 A. G. O. A. C. P., 1883.]

TRANSFERS OF NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

In case of the transfer of a non-commissioned officer from one organization to another, such transfer carries with it reduction to the ranks, unless otherwise specified in the orders directing the transfer.—[Indorsement, Feb. 2, 83—462 A. G. O. E. B., 1883.]

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS' WARRANTS.

When a non-commissioned officer re-enlists on the day following his discharge he may be continued in the rank for which he holds a warrant, at the discretion of the regimental commander, the re-enlistment to be indorsed on the old warrant; but if there be any break in the service between discharge and re-enlistment for which he does not receive pay, a new warrant must be issued, the non-commissioned officer taking rank from date of the new warrant.—[Indorsement, Feb. 3, 83—1199 A. G. O. E. B., 1883.]

MILEAGE.

The fact that the most direct route from one point in the United States to another passes through Canadian territory is no bar to its being considered a "travelled route" under the law governing payment of mileage.—[Letter to Lieut. Grimes, Feb. 5, 83—236 A. G. O., 1883.]

EXAMINATION OF OFFICERS.

A lieutenant of engineers who fails to pass the examination for promotion required by sec. 1206, Revised Statutes, cannot under the law be allowed a re-examination at once, but stands suspended from promotion for one year from the date of his examination.—[Letter, Feb. 9, 83—464 and 484 A. G. O. A. C. P., 1883.]

SUPPLIES FOR ILLUMINATING PURPOSES.

The actual strength of the troop, company, or detachment is to be considered in determining the amount of the supplies issued to it, for illuminating purposes.—[Letter to C. O. Ft. McKinney, Feb. 12, 83—234 A. G. O., 1883.]

COMMISSARY SERGEANTS.

Commissary sergeants should not be detailed on any other duty in addition to their duties as commissary sergeants except in emergencies (A. R. 276), and in such rare case it is not advisable to allow them extra duty pay therefore.—[Letter to Lieut. Summerhayes, Feb. 8, 12, 83—1043 A. G. O. E. B., 1883.]

TRANSFERS OF CAPTAINS.

A captain of artillery completing a tour of three years' service with a light battery will be transferred from it only on the 1st of January after the date of completion of his services as captain with the light battery.—[Letter to C. O. 1st Art., Feb. 15, 83—587 A. G. O. A. C. P., 1883.]

FUEL FOR SCHOOLS.

There is no law permitting the issue of fuel to schools other than the established post schools.—[Letter to C. G. Dept. Mo., Feb. 16, 83—433 A. G. O., 1883.]

SUBSISTENCE STORES.

On the application of a Governor of a Territory for permission to purchase subsistence stores for the use of his family, it was decided there is no law authorizing such sales.—[Letter to C. G. Dept. Arizona, Feb. 17, 83—341 A. G. O., 1883.]

UNIFORM.

The wearing of the aiguillette by regimental adjutants is not intended to interfere with wearing the cord and tassels attached to the helmet.—[Letter to Lieut. Cooper, Feb. 23, 83—332 A. G. O., 1883.]

DISCHARGE OF ENLISTED MEN.

In case of discontinuance of an arsenal, when the enlisted men of the Ordnance Department are given the option of discharge or transfer to another arsenal, the men who desire it are to be discharged by way of favor, without travel pay.—[Indorsement, Feb. 24, 83—364 A. G. O. E. B., 1883.]

WAR OF THE REBELLION.

The 15th of April, 1861, is usually held to be the date on which the war opened. The Supreme Court of the United States has decided that the war of the rebellion closed on August 20, 1866, the date on which the President issued his proclamation declaring the insurrection at an end.—[Letter to Gen. Carleton, Feb. 24, 83—517 A. G. O., 1883.]

MOUNTED PAY.

A lieutenant of the line assigned to duty by a department commander as "field signal officer" is not entitled to mounted pay solely by virtue of such assignment, unless he is so assigned in orders from the Adjutant General's Office. If assigned to signal duty, or to any other duty, which requires him to be mounted, he may, upon the certificate of the department commander to that effect, receive mounted pay.—[Indorsement, Feb. 26, 83—732 A. G. O. A. C. P., 1883.]

AMMUNITION.

The rifle ball cartridge designated in Ordnance Order 35, series of 1882, is now the service cartridge, and consequently intended for all contests.—[Letter to C. G. Dept. Mo., Feb. 28, 83—630 A. G. O., 1883.]

By command of General Sherman:

R. C. DRUM, Adj't. Gen.

G. O. 14, H. Q. A., March 16, 1883.

The regulation prescribed in G. O. 37, of 1882, is amended to read as follows, and will be numbered par. 187½ of the Regulations:

Matches will be issued by the Quartermaster's Department for lighting the fires and lights for which fuel and illuminating supplies are issued by that department, in such quantities as commanding officers may order and certify as necessary for the purpose. The Quartermaster's Department may purchase matches from the Subsistence Department at cost prices for the issues authorized by this paragraph.

Form 40½, published in G. O. 37, series of 1882, and Form 44½, published in G. O. 50, series of 1881, are discontinued, and the following regulation, to take effect after March 31, 1883, is published, and will be numbered par. 178½ of the Regulations. Forms 33 and 34, amended to conform thereto, are published herewith: 178½. Only one requisition for each month will be required to be made by company and detachment commanders for the following articles of quartermaster's stores purchased from the appropriation for "regular supplies," viz.: Fuel, forage, straw, matches, mineral oil, wicking, chimneys, and other illu-

minating supplies which may be similarly expended. These requisitions, as approved by the post commander, will be consolidated by him, and the consolidated requisition, in duplicate, furnished the post quartermaster, who will make the issues thereon. The actual strength of the troop, company, or detachment is to be considered in determining the quantity of the supplies issued to it for illuminating purposes.

Oil is issued to troops as public property for their use, like fuel, and will be regarded. Surplus oil will not be sold for the benefit of the company fund. Form 38½ is hereby discontinued, and sales of fuel, forage, straw, and illuminating supplies will be made on Form 46½, and the latter form, when so used, will constitute a voucher to Abstract G. Forms 46½ and 49, amended to conform thereto, are published herewith, and par. 185 of the Regulations is modified accordingly.

Until the amended forms are issued those now on hand (33, 34, 46½, and 49) will be used, making the necessary interlineations or by adding a flyleaf.

Par. 299 of the Regulations is amended to read as follows:

Each company, without regard to its numerical strength, will be allowed brooms and scrubbing brushes at a rate not exceeding three brooms and two brushes per month. They should habitually be drawn quarterly, but may be drawn when needed. If less than the maximum allowed is drawn in one quarter, the allowance for the next quarter cannot be increased. Company commanders will not state on their requisitions the number of men in their companies, nor account on the return of clothing, camp and garrison equipage for the brooms and brushes issued to them.

G. O. 15, H. Q. A., March 17, 1883.

Publishes extracts from an act making appropriations to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1883, and for prior years, and for those certified as due by the accounting officers of the Treasury in accordance with section 4 of the act of June 14, 1878, heretofore paid from permanent appropriations, and for other purposes.

G. O. 16, H. Q. A., A. G. O., March 19, 1883.

Contains the appropriations for the clerical expenses of the War Department and its bureaus for the next fiscal year. War Department proper, \$109,730; A. G. O., \$691,900; Inspector General's Office, \$3,720; Bureau of Military Justice, \$13,260; Signal Office, \$40,000; Quartermaster General's Office, \$167,095; Commissary General's Office, \$43,730; Surgeon General's Office, \$532,280; Office Chief of Ordnance, \$44,860; Paymaster General's Office, \$64,910; Office Chief of Engineers, \$23,240; Also skilled draughtsmen, civil engineers, and such other services as the Secretary of War may deem necessary may be employed in the Office of the Chief Engineers, to carry into effect the various appropriations for rivers and harbors, fortifications, and surveys of military defences, to be paid for from such appropriations: *Provided*, That the expenditures on this account for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1884, shall not exceed \$75,000; and that the Secretary of War shall, each year in the annual estimates, report to Congress the number of persons so employed, and the amount paid to each, Office Publication Rebellion Records, \$37,880, and other contingent expenses. The order also contains the clause providing that the provisions of the act entitled an act making appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1883, approved August 5, 1882, which authorized the appointment of an Assistant Secretary of the Navy, be, and the same are hereby repealed, and the clause authorizing the President to designate from the Engineer Corps of the Army or the Navy, an officer well qualified for the purpose, who shall be detailed to act as superintendent of the completed portions of the State, War, and Navy Department buildings, under direction of the Secretaries of State, War, and Navy, who are hereby constituted a commission for the purposes of the care and supervision of said building, as hereinafter specified. It also contains the clause in reference to the hours of labor, published in full in JOURNAL of March 17, page 754.

G. O. 17, H. Q. A., March 20, 1883.

Publishes extracts from the Act making appropriations for Sundry Civil Expenses for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1884. (The Act was given in full in JOURNAL of March 17, page 755.)

CIRCULAR 6, DEPT. OF THE PLATTE, March 12, 1883.

Calls attention of officers serving in this Dept. to par. 4, G. O. 29, series of 1880, H. Q. A. When the value of property submitted to a Board of Survey is less than \$500, one copy only of the proceedings will be forwarded to these Headquarters.

G. O. 3, MIL. DIV. OF THE PACIFIC, March 9, 1883.

From Oct. 1 to Dec. 31, 1883, there have been reported to these Hdqrs. 130 desertions from the eight regiments serving in this Division, as follows: 14 from the 1st Cavalry, 31 from the 3d Cavalry, 24 from the 6th Cavalry, 15 from the 1st Artillery, 22 from the 1st Infantry, 11 from the 2d Infantry, 10 from the 8th Infantry, and 3 from the 21st Infantry.

G. O. 6, DEPT. OF ARIZONA, March 14, 1883.

I. All officers on duty with troops and companies will hereafter practice with their respective commands at all target firing, and will be included in the regular monthly reports of target practice.

II. The monthly reports of target practice are required to be rendered promptly at the end of the month for which intended, and they will hereafter be mailed by troop and company commanders not later than the third of the month succeeding the one to which they appertain.

By order of Brigadier General Crook:

J. P. MARTIN, Asst. Adj't. Gen.

STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.—Captain T. B. Hunt, A. Q. M., President G. C. M., at Fort Buford, D. T., March 21 (S. O. 47, March 14, D. D.)

PAY DEPARTMENT.—Major John B. Keefer, Paymr. (Newport Barracks, Ky.), having reported his return from leave of absence on March 12, is authorized until further orders to take station at Cincinnati, Ohio, or its immediate vicinity, his quarters being uninhabitable by reason of the recent flood (S. O. 21, March 14, D. S.)

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.—Comy. Sergt. John P. Jones, now at Madison Barracks, N. Y., will proceed to Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., and report to the C. O. of that post, to relieve Comy. Sergt. Edward Rains, who will proceed to Madison Barracks, N. Y., for duty (S. O. 16, March 16, W. D.)

Comy. Sergt. William Goss, now at Whipple Barracks, Ariz. Ty., will proceed to Fort Mojave, Ariz. Ty., and report to the C. O. of that post to relieve Comy. Sergt. Arthur J. Judd, who will proceed to Whipple Barracks, Ariz. Ty., for duty (S. O. 19, March 19, W. D.)

To enable compliance with the requirements of par. 2, S. O. 56, c. s., from Adj't. Gen. Office, Comy. Sergt. Charles Papen is relieved from duty at Fort McKavett, Texas (S. O. 27, March 15, D. T.)

Capt. C. A. Woodruff, C. S. (Santa Fe, N. M.), was ordered to proceed to Pueblo, Alamosa and Del Norte, Colorado, and return, on public business (S. O. 56, March 19, D. M.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.—The leave of absence for twenty days granted A. A. Surg. H. H. Eger is extended ten days (S. O. 47, March 14, D. D.)

1st Lieut. G. E. Bushnell, Asst. Surg., with the guard from Fort Ellis, M. T., now at Fort Snelling, Minn., having completed the duties assigned them, will return to their station (S. O. 47, March 14, D. D.)

1st Lieut. R. W. Johnson, member G. C. M., at Fort Buford, D. T., March 21 (S. O. 47, March 14, D. D.)

Asst. Surg. B. D. Taylor is relieved from duty at Fort Ringgold, Texas, and will, so soon as able, report to the C. O. Fort Clark, Texas, for duty (S. O. 25, March 9, D. T.)

The contract of A. A. Surg. John J. Robertson will, at his own request, be annulled, to date the 15th instant (S. O. 21, March 7, D. A.)

A. A. Surg. W. Church Henderson is relieved from duty at Whipple Barracks, and will report to the C. O., Fort Apache, for duty (S. O. 22, March 10, D. A.)

Upon the arrival of A. A. Surg. Henderson at Fort Apache, A. A. Surg. Charles H. Allen will be relieved from duty at that post, and will report to the C. O., Fort Thomas, for duty (S. O. 22, March 10, D. A.)

A. A. Surg. W. B. Banister, now at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., will proceed to Canton on the Uncompahgre, Colo., for duty (S. O. 53, March 13, D. M.)

Capt. Charles L. Heizmann, Asst. Surg., having reported at these Hdqrs. for assignment to duty, is relieved from duty in the Dept. of the South, and will proceed to Columbus Barracks, Ohio (S. O. 23, March 19, D. S.)

Asst. Surg. D. Weisel, member G. C. M., at Fort Warren, Mass., March 23 (S. O. 46, March 20, D. E.)

Asst. Surg. Chas. K. Winn (Fort Schuyler, N. Y. H.) is relieved from duty in the Dept. of the East—take effect March 31, 1883 (S. O. 45, March 19, D. E.)

The following changes in the stations of hospital stewards are made: Hospital Steward Charles H. Howard, from Fort Bowie to Fort Mojave; Hospital Steward William A. Henry, from Fort Mojave to Fort Bowie (S. O. 23, March 13, D. A.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.—The Board of Engineers constituted by S. O. 139, Hdqrs. Corps of Engineers, series of 1882, to consider and report upon the plan and location of the bridge proposed to be erected over the Arkansas River in the vicinity of Van Buren, by the St. Louis and San Francisco Railway Company, is reconvened to meet at St. Louis, Mo., upon the call of the Senior Member, and at the earliest day practicable consistent with the other duties of the member, for the purpose of considering and reporting upon the recent information furnished by the Railway Company, in reference to the strength and direction of the currents at high stages of the river, in its bearing upon the recent recommendation of the Board (S. O. 27, March 15, Corps of Engineers.)

Major Wm. A. Jones will proceed to Sonoma, Cal., in the discharge of a duty imposed upon him (S. O. 25, March 9, D. Cal.)

Capt. James C. Post will proceed from N. Y. City to Fort Monroe, Va., on public business (S. O. 17, March 17, W. D.)

Major Walter McFarland will proceed from Oswego, N. Y., to Fort Montgomery, Rouse's Point, N. Y., on public business (S. O. 16, March 16, W. D.)

A Board of Officers of the Corps of Engineers to consist of Lieut. Col. William P. Craighill, Lieut. Col. Godfrey Weitzel, and Major Alexander Mackenzie, will assemble at Pittsburgh, Pa., upon the call of the Senior Member, to consider and report upon certain questions in connection with the bridge over the Ohio River near Beaver, Pa., erected by the Pittsburgh and Lake Erie Railroad Company (S. O. 31, March 21, Corps of Engrs.)

1st Lieut. George W. Goethals, Chief Engineer Officer Dept. of Columbia, will proceed to Portland, Ore., March 7, on public business (S. O. 28, March 6, D. Columbia.)

THE LINE.

2ND CAVALRY, Col. John P. Hatch.

Leave of Absence.—Fifteen days, Capt. William P. Clark, Chicago, Ill. (S. O. 29, March 21, M. D. M.)

3RD CAVALRY, Colonel Albert G. Brackett.

2d Lieut. James O. Mackay will take charge of a detachment of military prisoners now awaiting transportation to Alcatraz Island, and will proceed with them to San Francisco, Cal. Upon arrival at San Francisco, Lieut. Mackay will turn over the prisoners, and thereafter report to the Adjutant-General of the Division for further orders (S. O. 23, March 13, D. A.)

G. C. M. Trial.—Sergeant Patrick Flood, Troop A, 3d Cav., was recently tried at Fort Thomas, A. T., for "Violation of the 17th, 6th, and 62d Articles of War," found partially guilty, and sentenced to reduction to the ranks, confinement for one year, and forfeiture of one-half his monthly pay for one year. The reviewing officer (General Crook), in his remarks in the case, said: "The prosecution of the case appears to have been exceedingly severe, and the judge advocate, in his zeal as prosecutor, seems in some instances to have overlooked the interests of the prisoner. The rule which custom has made universal, that the judge-advocate should act with the utmost impartiality in presenting evidence especially in cases where enlisted men are not represented by counsel, was evidently disregarded in this case, and the lengthy written review of the testimony by the judge-advocate, appended to the record, manifests an evident desire on his part for conviction, which, under the circumstances, is in the worst taste, he being the officer preferring the charges and an important witness for the prosecution. With the foregoing exceptions the proceedings, findings and sentence are approved. In consideration, however, of the long and honorable service of the prisoner and his previous good character, as shown in evidence, the period of confinement is reduced to three months, with a forfeiture of one-half of his pay per month for the same period" (G. C. M. O. 3, March 13 Dept. Arizona.)

4TH CAVALRY, Col. William B. Royal.

Capt. H. W. Lawton and 1st Lieut. Alexander Rodgers will report for temporary G. C. M. duty to the C. O. Fort Marcy, N. M. (S. O. 24, March 14, D. N. M.)

The Supt. Mounted Recruiting Service will cause forty recruits to be forwarded to Santa Fe, N. M., for the 4th Cav. (S. O. 15, W. D.)

Leave of Absence.—Major J. K. Mizner, Fort Bayard, N. M., is now authorized to avail himself of the leave of absence for one month granted him in par. 4, S. O. 231, series of 1882, D. M. (S. O. 53, March 13, D. M.)

5TH CAVALRY, Colonel Wesley Merritt.

Major Edwin V. Sumner is relieved from duty at Fort Robinson, Neb., and will proceed to and assume command of Fort Niobrara, Neb. (S. O. 29, March 15, D. P.)

Leave of Absence.—One month, to take effect June 1, 1883, and with permission to apply to proper authority for extension of five months, Capt. R. H. Montgomery (S. O. 29, March 15, D. P.)

6TH CAVALRY. Col. Eugene A. Carr.

The Supt. Mounted Recruiting Service will cause forty recruits to be forwarded to Fort Lowell, Ariz. T., for the 6th Cav. (S. O., March 19, W. D.)

7TH CAVALRY. Colonel Samuel D. Sturgis.

2d Lieut. James F. Bell, member, G. C.-M. at Fort Buford, D. T., March 21 (S. O. 47, March 14, D. D.)

8TH CAVALRY. Colonel Thos. H. Neill.

1st Lieut. S. W. Fountain is assigned, for temporary duty, to Troop G, at Fort Clark, Tex., and will report accordingly (S. O. 27, March 15, D. T.)

The C. O. post of San Antonio, Tex., will grant a furlough for six months, with permission to go beyond sea, to 1st Sergt. William Lieder, Troop K (S. O. 26, March 12, D. T.)

9TH CAVALRY. Colonel Edward Hatch.

Leave of Absence.—Four months, to take effect from March 19, to apply for extension of two months and to go beyond sea, Major Frederick W. Benteen (S. O., March 19, W. D.)

10TH CAVALRY. Colonel Benjamin H. Grierson.

Leave Extended.—Capt. A. S. B. Keyes, ten days (S. O. 25, March 9, D. T.)

1ST ARTILLERY. Colonel George P. Andrews.

Capt. John C. White will report by letter to Col. George P. Andrews, president of the Retiring Board appointed to meet at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., and will hold himself in readiness to appear before the Board for examination when summoned (S. O., March 17, W. D.)

Capt. Thos. Ward, A. A. Insp.-Gen., member, G. C.-M. at Plattsburg Bks., N. Y., March 27 (S. O. 45, March 19, D. E.)

Capt. J. M. Ingalls and 1st Lieut. John P. Wissler, members, G. C.-M. at Fort Monroe, Va., March 26 (S. O. 48, March 22, D. E.)

Upon completion of the several duties at Plattsburg Bks., devolved upon him by recent orders, Capt. Thomas Ward, A. A. Insp.-Gen., will proceed to Madison Bks., N. Y., and Fort Wayne, Mich., on public business in connection with the saluting batteries at those posts, returning thereafter to Hdqrs Dept. of East (S. O. 48, March 22, D. E.)

Fifteen years ago two soldiers of the 1st Artillery, one named Fitzgerald and the other, we think, Doran, of Fort Schuyler, N. Y., were concerned in the shooting of a young girl near the fort. Fitzgerald fired the shot which killed her. Doran was tried, and after a few years' confinement released. Fitzgerald was tried for murder and sentenced to death, but on appeal was sentenced to State prison (Dannebrog) for life. Governor Cleveland, of New York, had his case under consideration this week, and it is expected he will be pardoned.

2ND ARTILLERY. Colonel Romeyn B. Ayres.

1st Lieuts. E. T. C. Richmond and W. A. Simpson, members, G. C.-M. at Fort Monroe, Va., March 26 (S. O. 48, March 22, D. E.)

The Comdg. Gen. Dept. of South, Brig.-Gen. Hunt, accompanied by 1st Lieut. Edgar S. Dudley, A. D. C., will proceed to inspect the following named posts of the Dept.: Jackson Bks., New Orleans, La.; Fort Barrancas, Key West, Fort Jefferson, Dry Tortugas, and St. Francis Bks., St. Augustine, Fla., and the posts in Charleston Harbor, S. C. On completion of this duty Bvt. Major Gen. Hunt and Lieut. Dudley will return to Hdqrs Dept. of South (S. O. 19, March 10, D. S.) [Corrected copy.]

Major F. L. Gauthier, Special Inspector Dept. of South, will proceed to Mobile, Ala., Memphis, Tenn., New Orleans, La., Fort Barrancas, Fla., Augusta Arsenal, Augusta, Ga., Atlanta, Ga., and Chattanooga, Tenn., and inspect the money accounts of disbursing officers there stationed; he will also proceed to Oglethorpe Bks., Savannah, Ga., and inspect public property awaiting the action of an Inspector, pertaining to the Q. M. Subs., and Ord. Depts., for which Ord. Sergt. Charles A. Campbell is responsible, with a view to its disposition, preparatory to the abandonment of Oglethorpe Bks. (S. O. 19, March 10, D. S.) [Corrected copy.]

3RD ARTILLERY. Col. Frederick T. Dent.

Capt. John R. Myrick is relieved from duty under his assignment as aide-de-camp to general officers, and will proceed to join his proper station (S. O., March 17, W. D.)

Capt. James Chester and 2d Lieut. W. W. Gibson, members, G. C.-M. at Fort Monroe, Va., March 26 (S. O. 48, March 22, D. E.)

4TH ARTILLERY. Colonel George W. Getty.

Capt. John Egan, president; 1st Lieuts. Michael O'Brien, Walter Howe, Peter Leary, Jr., 2d Lieut. Adelbert Cronkhite, members, and 2d Lieut. Ormond M. Lisick, J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Fort Warren, Mass., March 23 (S. O. 46, March 20, D. E.)

Major La Rhett L. Livingston, president; 1st Lieut. Joseph Garrard and 2d Lieut. F. S. Strong, members, G. C.-M. at Fort Monroe, Va., March 26 (S. O. 48, March 22, D. E.)

Leave Extended.—2d Lieut. John R. Totten, seven days (S. O. 48, March 22, D. E.)

5TH ARTILLERY. Col. Henry J. Hunt.

1st Lieut. John M. Baldwin, having been relieved from duty under his assignment as aide-de-camp to general officers, will proceed to join his proper station (S. O., March 17, W. D.)

Major H. W. Closson, president; Capt. D. H. Kino, 1st Lieuts. S. A. Day, J. E. Sawyer, members, and 2d Lieut. A. C. Blunt, J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Plattsburg Bks., N. Y., March 27 (S. O. 46, March 19, D. E.)

2d Lieut. W. W. Galbraith, J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Fort Monroe, Va., March 26 (S. O. 48, March 22, D. E.)

1ST INFANTRY. Colonel William R. Shafter.

Lieut.-Col. Charles G. Bartlett (recently promoted from Major 11th Inf.), will proceed to Hdqrs Dept. of Arizona for assignment to a station (S. O., March 16, W. D.)

The C. O. Fort Huachuca will grant a furlough for four months to Private John E. Dailey, Co. D, with permission to go beyond sea (S. O. 28, March 18, D. A.)

The funeral of Private Stephen Gross, Co. H, 1st Inf., took place at Fort Leavenworth, March 15, with full military honors. Chaplain Barry performed the religious ceremonies.

4TH INFANTRY. Colonel William P. Carlin.

The instructions given by the Brevet Major-General commanding the Dept. of Platte to Lieut.-Col. Edwin C. Mason, A. A. Insp.-Gen., to proceed to Fort D. A. Russell and Cheyenne Depot, Wyo., on public business, and return, are confirmed (S. O. 28, March 12, D. P.)

Lieut.-Col. Edwin C. Mason, A. A. Insp.-Gen., will proceed to Fort McKinney, Wyo., on public business (S. O. 30, March 16, D. P.)

5TH INFANTRY. Colonel John D. Wilkins.

The Pioneer Press says: 1st Sergt. Johan Grasser, Co. H, 5th Inf., recently ordered for examination by the board at Fort Snelling, with a view to his promotion to the rank of a 2d lieutenant, has been discharged by direction of the Secretary of War, to enable the sergeant to return to Germany and assume the maintenance of his aged mother, who has recently become impoverished.

Leave of Absence.—Ten days, 2d Lieut. J. M. T. Partello (S. O. 48, March 16, D. D.)

6TH INFANTRY. Colonel Alex. McD. McCook.

Leave of Absence.—One month, to apply for extension of fifteen days, 1st Lieut. A. M. Wetherill (S. O. 30, March 16, D. P.)

7TH INFANTRY. Colonel John Gibbon.

Capt. Charles A. Coolidge is announced as Instructor in Rifle Practice, Dept. of Platte (G. O. 4, March 12, D. P.)

Capt. Charles A. Coolidge, having been appointed Inspector of Rifle Practice, Dept. of Platte, will report at Hdqrs Dept. of Platte, taking station in the city of Omaha (S. O. 28, March 12, D. P.)

Official notification having been received from the Hdqrs of the Army of the following promotions, viz.: 1st Lieut. William I. Reed, Co. H, to be Captain, Co. E, vice Clifford, deceased; 2d Lieut. Francis Woodbridge, Co. A, to be 1st Lieutenant, Co. H, vice Reed, promoted, these officers will join their respective companies (S. O. 29, March 15, D. P.)

9TH INFANTRY. Colonel James Van Voast.

Major William T. Gentry is relieved from duty at Fort Niobrara, Neb., and will proceed to and assume command of Fort McKinney, Wyo. (S. O. 29, March 15, D. P.)

Capt. Geo. B. Russell, having been relieved from duty under his assignment as aide-de-camp to general officers, will proceed to join his proper station (S. O., March 17, W. D.)

1st Lieut. Hayden De Lany is relieved from duty on recruiting service (S. O., March 19, W. D.)

Leave Extended.—Capt. F. Mears, ten days (S. O. 28, March 12, D. P.)

10TH INFANTRY. Colonel Henry B. Clitz.

An Army Retiring Board having found 1st Lieut. Edwin R. Clark incapacitated for active service on account of disability which is not the result of any incident of service, he is retired from active service, and will proceed to his home (S. O., March 17, W. D.)

Capt. J. N. Craig, member, G. C.-M. at Plattsburg Bks., N. Y., March 27 (S. O. 45, March 19, D. E.)

Official information has been received at Hdqrs Dept. of East of the following promotion: 2d Lieut. Stephen V. Seyburn, to be 1st Lieutenant, March 17, 1883, vice Clark, retired, which carries him from Co. A, at Fort Wayne, Mich., to Co. F. at Fort Porter, N. Y. (S. O. 48, March 22, D. E.)

11TH INFANTRY. Colonel Richard I. Dodge.

Capt. E. C. Gilbreath, 1st Lieut. F. W. Mansfield, members, and 2d Lieut. W. H. Wheeler, J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Fort Buford, D. T., March 21 (S. O. 47, March 14, D. D.)

12TH INFANTRY. Colonel Orlando B. Willcox.

1st Lieut. Guy Howard is announced as the Aide-de-camp of Brig.-Gen. Howard, commanding Dept. of Platte (G. O. 5, March 15, D. P.)

Capt. Alex. B. MacGowan, president; Capt. James Halloran, 1st Lieuts. G. S. Wilson, Frederick Von Schrader, R. K. Evans, 2d Lieuts. S. C. Mills, F. J. A. Darr, members, and 2d Lieut. W. O. Clark, J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Madison Bks., N. Y., March 21 (S. O. 44, March 17, D. E.)

Leave Extended.—Capt. H. C. Egbert, eight days (S. O. 43, March 16, D. E.)

13TH INFANTRY. Colonel Luther P. Bradley.

Capt. Emory W. Clift will report by letter to Major-Gen. Winfield S. Hancock, president of the Retiring Board appointed to meet at Governor's Island, N. Y. H., and will hold himself in readiness to appear before the Board for examination when summoned (S. O., March 17, W. D.)

14TH INFANTRY. Col. Lewis C. Hunt.

1st Lieut. Joseph A. Sladen is announced as the Aide-de-camp of Brig.-Gen. Howard, commanding Dept. of Platte (G. O. 5, March 15, D. P.)

16TH INFANTRY. Colonel Galusha Pennypacker.

Capt. Stephen K. Mahon, 16th Inf., will report by letter to Col. William P. Carlin, 4th Inf., president of the Retiring Board appointed to meet at Omaha, Neb., and will hold himself in readiness to appear before the Board for examination when summoned (S. O., March 16, W. D.)

19TH INFANTRY. Colonel Charles H. Smith.

Capt. George F. Towle is detailed for duty with the Board of Officers appointed by par. 1, S. O. 29, D. D. (S. O. 48, March 16, D. D.)

Capt. Geo. F. Towle, having been relieved from duty under his assignment as aide-de-camp to general officers, will proceed to join his proper station (S. O., March 17, W. D.)

20TH INFANTRY. Colonel Elwell S. Otis.

Leave of Absence.—One month, to apply for extension of three months, 2d Lieut. Rowland G. Hill, Fort Leavenworth, Kas. (S. O. 55, March 17, D. M.)

One month, to apply for extension of two months, Capt. R. M. Taylor, Fort Reno, I. T. (S. O. 56, March 19, D. M.)

31ST INFANTRY. Colonel Henry A. Morrow.

Capt. R. Pollock is assigned to command a detachment of recruits ordered to leave David's Island, N. Y. H., March 20, for San Antonio, Tex. (Order 49, March 16, Rec. Depot, David's Island, N. Y. H.)

1st Lieut. Chas. E. S. Wood will, upon the expiration of his leave of absence, proceed to join his proper station, having been relieved from duty under his assignment as aide-de-camp to general officers (S. O., March 17, W. D.)

The Supt. General Recruiting Service will cause forty re-

cruits to be forwarded to the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for the 21st Inf. (S. O., March 20, W. D.)

The Vancouver Independent, of March 8, says: Wm. Daly, shot by Private Wilson of Co. A, 21st Inf., at Fort Boise, died of his wounds. Wilson was turned over to the civil authorities, and will be tried for murder at the April term of the U. S. Court at Boise City.

Leave of Absence.—One month, to apply for extension of one month, and for a further extension of four months, 1st Lieut. F. E. Eltonhead, Vancouver Bks., W. T. (S. O. 26, March 3, D. Columbia.)

22ND INFANTRY. Colonel David S. Stanley.

Lieut. G. H. Patten will proceed to La Junta, Colo., to receive and conduct to Santa Fe, N. M., six recruits for Co. E. Lieut. Patten will start in time to reach La Junta March 18 (S. O. 24, March 14, D. N. M.)

1st Lieut. J. G. Ballou, R. Q. M., will proceed to his proper station at Fort Lewis, Colo. (S. O. 24, March 14, D. N. M.)

2d Lieut. James R. Chapman is relieved from duty as J. A. of G. C.-M. constituted to meet at Fort Lyon, Colo., by par. 4, S. O. 24, series of 1882, D. M., and 1st Lieut. A. C. Sharpe is detailed in his stead (S. O. 56, March 19, D. M.)

The C. O. of Fort Lewis, Colo., will grant a furlough for four months to Sergt. Henry Stackhouse, Co. D, to take effect after his re-enlistment (S. O. 53, March 13, D. M.)

Leave of Absence.—One month, to apply for extension of one month, 2d Lieut. J. R. Chapman, Fort Lyon, Colo. (S. O. 53, March 13, D. M.)

23RD INFANTRY. Colonel Henry M. Black.

The Supt. General Recruiting Service will cause forty recruits to be forwarded to Fort Union, N. M., for the 23d Inf. (S. O., March 15, W. D.)

Appointments, Promotions, Retirements, Transfers, Casualties, etc., of Commissioned Officers of the U. S. Army recorded in the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending Saturday, March 17, 1883.

PROMOTIONS.

Major Charles G. Bartlett, 11th Infantry, to be Lieutenant-Colonel 1st Inf., March 10, 1883, vice Brown, deceased.

Major Marshall I. Ludington, Quartermaster, to be Deputy Quartermaster-General with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, March 15, 1883, vice Myers, retired from active service.

Captain Simon Snyder, 5th Infantry, to be Major 11th Infantry, March 10, 1883, vice Bartlett, promoted to the 1st Infantry.

Captain Charles W. Foster, Assistant Quartermaster, to be Quartermaster with the rank of Major, March 15, 1883, vice Ludington, promoted.

1st Lieutenant Edmund Rice, Adjutant 5th Infantry, to be Captain, March 10, 1883, vice Snyder, promoted to the 11th Infantry.

1st Lieutenant Abner Abner Haines, Jr., 2d Infantry, to be Captain, March 15, 1883, vice Falok, retired from active service.

2d Lieutenant Thomas S. McClellan, 9th Infantry, to be 1st Lieutenant, March 4, 1883, vice Pease, appointed Adjutant.

2d Lieutenant Fayette W. Roe, 3d Infantry, to be 1st Lieutenant, March 15, 1883, vice Griffith, retired from active service.

2d Lieutenant Richard T. Yeatman, 14th Infantry, to be 1st Lieutenant, March 15, 1883, vice Briggs, retired from active service.

2d Lieutenant George T. T. Patterson, 14th Infantry, to be 1st Lieutenant, March 15, 1883, being the Quartermaster.

2d Lieutenant Eugene Cushman, 16th Infantry, to be 1st Lieutenant, March 15, 1883, vice Pease, appointed Adjutant.

2d Lieutenant James B. Lockwood, 23d Infantry, to be 1st Lieutenant, March 15, 1883, vice Trout, retired from active service.

2d Lieutenant William C. Muhlenberg, 2d Infantry, to be 1st Lieutenant, March 15, 1883, vice Haines, promoted.

2d Lieutenant Stephen J. Seyburn, 10th Infantry, to be 1st Lieutenant, March 17, 1883, vice Clark, retired from active service.

RETIREMENTS.

Lieutenant-Colonel William Myers, Deputy Quartermaster-General, March 15, 1883.

Captain William Falok, 2d Infantry, March 15, 1883.

Captain James H. Rollins, Ordnance Department, March 15, 1883.

1st Lieutenant John F. Trout, 23d Infantry, March 15, 1883.

1st Lieutenant David A. Griffith, 3d Infantry, March 15, 1883.

1st Lieutenant Thomas B. Briggs, 14th Infantry, March 15, 1883.

1st Lieutenant George M. Love, 16th Infantry, March 15, 1883.

1st Lieutenant Edwin R. Clark, 10th Infantry, March 17, 1883.

CASUALTY.

Colonel James H. Simpson (retired)—Died March 2, 1883, at St. Paul, Minnesota.

General Courts-Martial.—At Fort Buford, D. T., March 21. Detail: Three officers of the 11th Inf., and one each of the Q. M. Dept., Med. Dept., and 7th Cav.

At Madison Bks., N. Y., March 21. Detail: Eight officers of the 12th Inf.

At Fort Warren, Mass., March 23. Detail: Six officers of the 4th Art., and one of the Med. Dept.

At Plattsburg Bks., N. Y., March 27, for the trial of Commissary Sergt. Geo. E. Arlington. Detail: Five officers of the 5th Art.; one of the 10th Inf., and one of the 1st Art.

At Fort Monroe, Va., March 26. Detail: Three officers of the 4th Art

E. Gleam and John B. Keeler, Paymasters, and Major Justin M. Brown, Surg. (S. O. 22, March 17, D. S.)
At the Subsistence Storehouse, Vancouver Depot, March 9. Detail: Capt. Frank D. Baldwin, 5th Inf.; Capt. Timothy E. Wilcox, Med. Dept., and 1st Lieut. Frederick Schwatka, 3d Cav.; A. D. C. (S. O. 27, March 5, D. Columbia.)

Board of Officers.—A Board of Officers, to consist of Lieut.-Col. Richard N. Batchelder, Deputy Q. M. Gen.; Major James M. Moore, Q. M., and Capt. Samuel M. Whitside, 6th Cav., is appointed to meet in Washington, D. C., March 20, for the purpose of examining and reporting upon bales of pressed hay to be submitted by Mr. Greenleaf W. Batchelder, representing "The International Hay and Cotton Press Company" of St. Albans, Vermont, and the process by which it is accomplished, and whether its adoption would be likely to result in benefit to the military service (S. O., March 17, W. D.).

Army Retiring Boards.—The following named officers will report by letter to Major-Gen. Winfield S. Hancock, president of the Retiring Board appointed to meet at Governor's Island, N. Y. H., by S. O. 62, March 16, 1883, W. D., and will hold themselves in readiness to appear before the Board for examination when summoned: Col. George P. Buell, 15th Inf.; Col. Thomas H. Neill, 8th Cav.; Col. James Van Coast, 9th Inf.; Major Joseph Bush, 25th Inf.; Capt. Charles C. MacConnell, 5th Art. (S. O., March 16, W. D.)

An Army Retiring Board will convene, at the call of the president thereof, at Omaha, Neb., for the examination of such officers as may be ordered before it. Detail: Col. William P. Carlin, 4th Inf.; Lieut.-Col. John E. Summers, Surg.; Major Joseph H. Bill, Surg.; Major Isaac D. De Russy, 4th Inf.; Capt. Horace Neide, 4th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Butler D. Price, Adj't 4th Inf., Recorder (S. O., March 16, W. D.)

An Army Retiring Board will convene, at the call of the president thereof, at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for the examination of such officers as may be ordered before it. Detail: Col. George P. Andrews, 1st Art.; Col. Elisha I. Baily, Surg.; Major Joseph C. Baily, Surg.; Major John Mendenhall, 1st Art.; Major Alanson M. Randal, 1st Art.; 1st Lieut. John M. K. Davis, Adj't 1st Art., Recorder (S. O., March 17, W. D.).

Court of Inquiry.—So much of par. 4, S. O. 46, Dept. of Dakota, as relates to time of meeting of the Court of Inquiry appointed to meet at Fort Custer, M. T., is amended to read Thursday, April 5, 1883 (S. O. 49, March 17, D. D.).

Bread Ration.—The ration of bread to be issued to the troops at Fort Robinson, Neb., is increased to twenty-two ounces (S. O. 29, March 15, D. F.)

The bread ration at Fort Adams, R. I., heretofore increased to twenty-two ounces, is fixed at twenty ounces until further orders (S. O. 44, March 17, D. E.)

The ration of bread of Co. B and I, 10th Inf., stationed at Fort Brady, Mich., is increased to twenty-two ounces until further orders (S. O. 46, March 20, D. E.).

Military Prisoners.—In the case of George Wilson, late a private of Troop A, 9th Cav., the unexpired portion of his sentence as relates to confinement is remitted (S. O. 56, March 19, D. M.).

DEPARTMENT NEWS.

Department of the Missouri.—A despatch was received at Washington, March 17, from Indian Agent Tufts, of Muscogee, I. T., that unless troops were sent to the Union Agency at once, there would be great danger of a fight between the opposing factions of Creek Indians. The War Department took prompt action.

A despatch of March 22d from Muscogee, I. T., says a company of troops from Fort Gibson have gone out to arrest the belligerent Creeks. Troops from Fort Reno will co-operate, and the hostile forces be compelled to disband.

On Wednesday, March 14, the officers and ladies of the post of Fort Leavenworth gave an amateur concert in the hop room, under the direction of Dr. Baint, with Miss McCleery as accompanist, which was largely attended and highly appreciated. The following programme was rendered:

1. Overture, Caliph of Bagdad, Boieldieu—Miss McCleery, Mrs. Matile, Mrs. McNaught, Miss Otis, Dr. Baint, Dr. McNary and Lieut. Reynolds. 2. The Depths of the Ocean, Stephen Glover—Mrs. Tolman and Mrs. Barrett. 3. Senate Pastore, Piano Solo, Beethoven—Miss Reed. 4. The Daisy, soprano solo, Ardit—Mrs. Scott. 5. Overture, Le Marbier de Seville, Rossini—Dr. Baint, Mrs. Matile and Miss McCleery. 6. Guards Che Buanca Luma, Campana—Mrs. McNaught and Lieut. Lord. 7. When Life is Brightest, Pinault—Mrs. Scott and Lieut. Johnson. 8. Gems of Scotland, Rive King—Miss McCleery. 10. The Harvest Moon, C. A. White—Col. Long, Lieut. Johnson, Dr. McNary and Lieut. Lord.

Department of Arizona.—Last week we reported Gen. Crook's telegram to the Indian Commissioner as to Indians sick with small-pox at Peach Springs and the Commissioner's instructions to his agent to supply them with medicine. Gen. Crook again telegraphed him on learning of this: "The Indians need something besides medicines. They have nothing to eat and in their efforts to get something may inoculate the whole country." The Commissioner telegraphed in reply that there is no fund from which he can purchase supplies for these Indians, but suggested that if the War Department would supply the immediate needs of the Indians he would endeavor to have Congress reimburse the department at the next session.

Department of Dakota.—The officers on duty at Fort Snelling assembled in a body March 10, to witness the presentation of the Department of Dakota gold medal to Lieut. J. M. T. Partello, 5th Infantry, who had come on from Fort Keogh to receive it. The doors of Gen. Terry's office were thrown open at noon and the large room was quickly filled. There was nothing stiff or formal in the proceedings, but in all that was said and done it was evidently the purpose of the general to emphasize his idea of the importance to the soldier of skill in the use of the rifle, and to glorify the qualities which unite to make up the perfect riflemen. The medal was awarded to Lieut. Partello as the first prize in the department contest last August, but was received only a few days ago, having been delayed in preparation. In presenting the prize Gen. Terry said:

I give you great pleasure to act as the representative of the government in delivering to you this medal. It was fairly won in an honorable and manly contest—a contest which places you as a riflemen at the head of the 4,500 officers and men who serve in this military department. If the skill in the use of arms which you have attained were due solely to superior physical characteristics, to sharpness of sight and steadiness of nerve, your pre-eminence would hardly be the subject of congratulation.

tion. Physical perfections are, of course, much to be desired. Clearness of sight and firmness of hand are most fortunate possessions, and, indeed, without them no great degree of skill can be attained; but, after all, they are only conditions; beyond them are moral and mental qualities which play a far higher part. Patience, perseverance, industry, self-restraint and command of temper, and the power of concentrating the whole mind upon the duty of the hour, these are the qualities which command success in this as in all other pursuits: they are the real and the only praiseworthy foundation of skill in the use of the rifle. It is of the possession of these qualities that this medal is the token and proof, and therefore it is that you are to be so heartily congratulated upon having won it. It is this that makes it a badge of honor always to be worn with just and honest pride. I know, too, that your work upon the rifle range at your post has not been confined to efforts to increase your own skill. I know of your persistent and laborious exertions to arouse the interest and increase the efficiency of the troops whose instructor you are, and it adds to my gratification now that in presenting this medal to you I place it in the hands of one whose aims have been unselfish, of one who has been animated by the highest spirit and who has been devoted to his duty.

After the address the proceedings came to a close. Lieut. Partello was warmly congratulated on his success.

Gen. Terry has received instructions to remove Sitting Bull and his immediate followers, now under military surveillance at Fort Randall, to the Standing Rock Agency, where the others of the Sioux Reservation Indians are stationed. The savages will leave Fort Randall under guard on April 15. Provisions will be issued to the Indians until they have an opportunity to obtain them. This is in accordance with the request of Sitting Bull to become a reservation Indian, which the chieftain has hitherto declared he never would be. He was taken to Fort Randall early last fall, with a number of warlike young bucks, and was thus separated from others of his band; the Uncapacaw, owing to the ugly demeanor of himself and followers. It is expected that he will be given an opportunity to raise stock to provide for himself and people.

THE MILITARY ACADEMY.

PROF. S. E. Tillman, U. S. A., of West Point, was at the Gilsey House, New York, March 17, where he was interviewed by the *Evening Telegram* in regard to the approaching tour of himself and Professor Andrews to the leading colleges. He is reported as saying: "The object of our tour is to gather material for suggestions as to a change in the mode of conducting the United States Military Academy. The systems both of instruction and discipline at the Academy are to-day the same practically as they were in the earliest days of the institution, while the courses and methods in the colleges and universities of the country have been completely revolutionized. At Harvard, Cornell, New York University, the University of Michigan and many other of our foremost seats of learning the elective system has been adopted—that is, the system of allowing the student to choose the course of studies supposed to be best suited to his bent of mind. I do not care to say whether I am in favor of the elective system or not. Whatever my opinion may be now it is likely to be very greatly affected by my observations in the proposed tour. You must remember that there is a difference between 'information' and 'education.' If the object of a young man in going to college is to cultivate his mind so that it may be broadened and strengthened, I must say that I know of no course of study so thoroughly and completely calculated to attain that end as what is known as the old 'cast iron course' of Latin, Greek and mathematics. But if his object is to store his mind with the largest possible amount of useful information the new mixed courses of science, modern languages, history, etc., are undoubtedly superior. In the smaller colleges to-day we find the courses to be a sort of compromise between these two. At the Academy we have a cast iron course, but it is by no means the collegiate 'cast iron' course. The tour will commence early in April and will occupy several weeks."

FORT YUMA.

Harper's Magazine for March contains an unusually interesting article by William Henry Bishop, "Across Arizona," with numerous well executed illustrations. Advertising to the military policy in Arizona of latter years, and to Yuma and its fort, Mr. Bishop says:

"The fort is without guns other than a howitzer for firing salutes, and has no strength, as it no longer needs to have, except from its position on commanding bluff. The military policy of the Government now is to station its troops along a railroad or other easy line of communication, where they can be quickly massed to one another's support. All the Arizona posts—Camp Lowell, with its grassy parade and fine avenue of cottonwoods, on the level; Camp Grant, on its elevated table land (*mesa*); Camp Apache, at the junction of two charming trout streams, in the White River canyon; and the others—have only this strategic importance instead of intrinsic strength. The barracks at Yuma consist of a series of comfortable, large adobe houses, plastered and painted green, surrounding an oblong plaza. They have in front of them a peculiar screen work of green blinds, which shuts out the glare from the yellow ground, and makes both a cool promenade and sleeping apartments for the summer.

The bluff Arizonians themselves are apt to indulge in a derisive way of speaking of the Army and its relation to the savages. Judging from the short shrift they would possibly give these latter, if they took the business into their own hands, they imply that the Army does not really wish to kill off, or even wholly put down, the Indians, but to preserve them as a gentle stimulus to public dread, in order to keep itself in occupation and quicken promotions, and for those interested in profitable supply contracts. However this may have been, it would seem that, after the repression of the late revolt, and with the penetration of railroads into the Territory, Indians need no longer be a deterring influence with the intending settlers in Arizona. This old historic source of apprehension is as good as abolished from its last stronghold."

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT CUSTER, M. T.

MARCH 7, 1883.

The winter has been extremely severe, the thermometer ranging from 26 to 48 degrees below zero, yet all things have their advantages, and we shall have a plentiful supply of ice when the sun pours its hot rays upon us and ice cream is in demand. The monotony of frontier life has of late been varied by fires, balls, and dramatic entertainments, so we ought not to complain. The post was called into life shortly after "taps" on the evening of February 24 to find the post blacksmith shop (occupied by the smith and wheelwright) one mass of flame, and only by the strenuous efforts of the soldiers was it confined to its original base. Daylight showed only ashes remaining of a well-stocked building. John Buford Post, No. 2, G. A. R., gave a very pleasant re-union on the evening of Washington's Birthday. From the num-

bers present, and the late hour of "breaking up," we infer that the affair was a great success. On the evening of the 27th inst. the officers of the post entertained us with a representation of Tom Taylor's "Babes in the Woods," and seldom have we passed a more enjoyable evening, as all participating seemed thoroughly impregnated with the "spirit of comedy." Unusual interest was manifested by the garrison, and everything that money and hard work could do was done by the officers and their ladies to make it an "event."

The following was the cast:

Mr. Frank Rushton, Lieut. Roe, 2d Cavalry; Earl of Lzenby, Lieut. Sibley, 2d Cavalry; Sir Geo. Loosestrife, Dr. Beach; Jeremiah Beetle, Lieutenant Borden, 5th Infantry; Slidell, Lieut. Lewis, 2d Cavalry; Todd (a bill discounter), Lieut. Sharp, 17th Infantry; Peacock (a valet), Lieut. Hoppin, 2d Cavalry; Baillif, Lieut. Mann, 17th Infantry; Lady Blanche Rushton, Mrs. Hoppin; Mrs. Beetle, Mrs. Roe, Trotter (Lady's maid), Mrs. Borden.

Manager, Lieut. Roe, 2d Cavalry; Stage Manager, Lieut. Borden, 5th Infantry; Director of Properties, Lieutenant Hoppin, 2d Cavalry; Leader of Orchestra, Mr. J. H. B. Sullivan.

Mrs. Roe, Mrs. Hoppin, and Mrs. Borden performed their respective parts to advantage, as evinced by the frequent applause. Among the gentlemen, Lieut. Roe carried off the palm as Mr. Frank Rushton, Lieut. Borden sustaining his difficult role, and amply meriting his encore, Lieutenant Sibley as the Earl, and all the officers surprising us by their natural and unaffected manner unusual to amateurs.

This, the sixth of the series given this season, has shown wonderful improvement over the first, and the capabilities of the ladies and gentlemen at this post, and we trust that though the season is drawing to a close they will follow with others of a like character.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT SILL, INDIAN TERRITORY.

DURING the month the whole command have been hard at work arranging our new target range, which is probably the finest now in the country. We have four ranges, from 600 to 1,000 yards, with danger flags, wind vanes, etc. Great credit is due to Capt. Thompson, 24th Infantry, for the manner in which he has done his work. We have been severely "sat on" for not shooting, our blood is up, and we propose to shoot or bust, to the satisfaction of the "powers that be."

Lieut. McCoy, although a Southerner, has gone back of the "color line," and joined the Third. He will find them a different class. Lieut. Powell has also gotten demoralized, and is trying to transfer to the 8th Cavalry, or to something that has no color. Those of us who stick, still cling to our attachments and firm convictions of having the best soldiers in the service. We are sorry to lose two such promising officers, and are sure what they have learned while with us will enable them to teach others in their new positions and lead them to rapid promotion.

We are having quite an excitement now in view of Gen. Hatch's arrival—*ad lat.* to select this or Reno for the 9th Cavalry headquarters. "Twas ever thus in childhood's hour." What we have always wanted in life, unlike others, is rank. Sill, however, is a very sickly, malarious post (?) very poorly located (?) and, as a friend, if Gen. Hatch expects promotion in any way, than death, he had better not choose this place for his headquarters.

MALARIA.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT KEOGH, M. T.

MARCH 14, 1883.

The enlisted men of this post have lately organized a club consisting of 30 members, and called the "Jolly Boys' Dancing Club of Fort Keogh." On Wednesday night, March 14, 1883, we gave a grand masque hop, the first one ever given in Keogh, and it was a complete success in every respect, under the management of Corporal B. L. Brockwell. Most of the costumes were very handsome, and some very comical. Excellent order was maintained all through the night, and the masques were removed at 11 o'clock P. M., when supper was announced. After supper dancing was resumed, and kept up until a late hour. The 5th Infantry string band furnished the music—and it was excellent, indeed—under the leadership of Principal Musician P. Dibella. Many ladies and gentlemen came up from Miles City. The night was lovely, and everything passed off so nicely that it will not be long before we repeat the effort.

The weather is lovely at present, and has been for more than a week, and duty in the post an enjoyment. No doubt we will have plenty of it the coming summer.

The most beautiful costumes of the ladies were those of Miss Emma Evenson and Mrs. Geo. A. Way; the most comical among the gentlemen were Corporal Wm. Rogers and Mr. Cramer.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT HALL, IDAHO.

A report is current that the Indians on the Ross Fork are yearning for the war path and some fresh scalps. It was said that the Shoshonees were peaceable, but that the Bannocks were grown very belligerent and uneasy, and threatened to do some practical target work when the fresh grass grew high enough for their ponies' subsistence. Careful inquiry has been made, and the report lacks confirmation.

Lieut. Ingalls has just returned to duty, and continues in the line instead of the staff, as expected.

Preparations are being made for the break-up and move to Douglas latter part of next month.

Capt. Baker has been offered some \$12,000 for his investments in Bismarck, Dakota, but he will not sell out. He is a shrewd financier, and bought property there when the town had apparently no chance of becoming the busy city it now is.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT DOUGLAS, UTAH.

The advent of gentle spring time has brought with it about a hundred ills, more or less, and everybody has a cold or something. The hospital dispensary has a grand boom, and the three doctors are kept busy, the medical staff being now a full surgeon and two acting assistants. Quite an epidemic of measles and scarlet fever has swept through the garrison, not even the highest act of quarter being an exception; the commanding officer's residence, which under Gen. McCook, has been changed to headquarters for hospitality, compared to the old times of four years ago. The General's sister-in-law, bright and cheery, Miss Phillips, is again in charge of his home, having returned from her long visit to Dayton, Ohio, relieving his niece, Miss McCook, of New York city, who presided at the board *ad interim*.

Lieut. Ingalls, 6th Infantry, belonging to the company at Fort Hall, was here last week returning from San Francisco. His stay here was very brief, hurrying North to his post in Idaho, where he is to be Acting Assistant Quartermaster. This title has one more A in it than he expected to have, being one of the applicants for the last vacancy in the Quartermaster's Department, which prize was scooped in by Lieut. Booth, of the First Foot, lately on duty in the Signal Service at Washington. This, by the way, is a nice place to fight in, this Signal Service business at Washington, for the duties are heavier on paper than in reality. Marini's Hall,

on the Army and Navy German nights, is not as rough as a Rocky Mountain canyon in mid winter to camp in, and altogether it is the best point on the continent to keep your eye open and strike for a staff appointment. No wonder, then, Secretary Lincoln has such a hard time keeping the "singer boys" on the move for the frontier.

First Lieut. Chas. G. Penney has been relieved as regimental quartermaster by 1st Lieut. John C. Land, who belonged to Capt. Baker's company at Fort Hall, Idaho. The latter arrived here last Saturday afternoon with his family and relieved Lieut. Penney of all his property this week. In company with his charming sister, who returned with him from his trip to his home in the East, Lieut. Penney left the post yesterday for Fort Thorburn, Utah. He will there be in command, as well as quartermaster and commissary, relieving 2d Lieut. L. V. W. Kennon, who is wild with anxiety to take a trip on leave for two months towards the rising sun. The fact of the matter is there's a wedding in prospect, and the lieutenant is anxious to reach the home of his fiancée, lest he be late for the wedding day. What a regular old married lot of fellows our officers are getting to be. So the old duffers in their seventies on the retired list say and sigh in vain for the days gone by. It is a fact, the Army is getting to be married more and drilled more and studying more, and last, but not least, is shooting better than in the days of the oldest boy in blue, at the old Soldiers' Home.

Major Eckels, the paymaster, has returned from his pay trips to Fort Hall, Idaho, and Fort Cameron to the South. There is one more tour to be made to these posts before the time comes for their being discontinued.

Sergeant Rany has gone to Washington with an insane soldier of the garrison. Private Miller, of Company A, 6th Infantry, who has been deranged for some time, having been sick for nearly a year, which has resulted in a mild form of insanity.

Lieut. and Mrs. Wetherill are about to start on a trip to the Pacific coast for the benefit of Mrs. Wetherill's health. She has been ill for some time, and the physicians have recommended the climate of Southern California. They will probably go to Los Angeles or some other equally favorable point. Lieut. Wetherill's sister and her husband, Col. Tupman, of the English Service, have been here on a visit, being on their return from New Zealand and the Sandwich Islands, via San Francisco to England. The Colonel was greatly delighted with the post, and said the officers' quarters and men's barracks were the finest he had ever seen, and far superior to any of the garrison establishments in England.

Gen. McCook has returned from a short trip from the post; during his absence Maj. Bush was in command.

Stock in the Ontario mine has had a grand tumble, and when it gets low enough some of the officers are going to invest some of their extra "foggy" money. Mining is splendid fun until one gets bitten.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT STEELE, WYOMING.

This post is badly situated for news, although on the line of the Union Pacific; it's on the outskirts of civilization, midway between Denver or Cheyenne and Salt Lake City, and your correspondent has a tough time hunting about for news.

As our poetic friend, Oscar Wilde, would say:

"Where the Platte's bend
Makes a gurgling,
Burglars bold have been
A-burgling."

but a brace of clerks got away with them, and our sensation has been of a quiet nature.

The store of the well-known post trader, J. W. Hughes, was entered by burglars during the "wec, sma' hours," the other night, the scoundrels effecting an easy ingress through a back door of the premises. Their unprofessional methods of procedure, however, resulted in arousing two clerks who slept in the store, and they proceeded to enter an objection to any further development of the gentlemen's enterprise, one of them emptying a six-shooter at the unwelcome visitors. The weapon contained five balls, but the clerk, either through trepidation or unwise haste, failed to make a bull's eye, or anything like a decent score, the fusilade, however, scattering the burglars all the same, one of whom left his deposit (the Judge does a banking business also), a souvenir in the shape of a ratskin cap, such as we have issued to U. S. soldiers in the Rocky Mountain region. Many citizens are, however, known to be in possession of these unique head coverings, so that the mere discovery of the cap goes for nothing as a means of fixing the identity of the criminals.

The post commander, Capt. Morton, 9th Infantry, caused the company commanders of each of the three companies of the 7th and 9th Infantry here stationed to personally inspect their several commands, and each individual soldier is required to produce his ratskin chapeau. As may be imagined, there was some commotion. One poor devil, who had lost his ratskin while on a periodical "bum" in Rawlins', that wicked place, and who would have had no difficulty in proving that circumstance by several compatriots, was loath, however, to be under the necessity of entering into a long explanation with the officers, and perchance undergoes severe penance, *notens volens*, had much difficulty in borrowing a cap, but luckily got it at the last moment. Others, unable to immediately place their hands upon their rotted head-gear, were rendered nearly frantic in an unavailing search, but, thanks to accommodating comrades who were happy possessors of two and three caps, they turned out in ranks, each arrayed in the all-important article.

The general impression is that the midnight visitors were tramps, and evidently novices in "cracking cribs." None of the officers' quarters were molested.

Col. Stanton, chief paymaster of the Department, and his gentlemanly clerk, Mr. Chace, have been here dealing out the customary dues to the boys in blue.

G.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

COLUMBUS BARRACKS, OHIO.

A detachment of 40 recruits, 15 artificers, musicians, etc., left this depot the 15th inst., to be reported to the commanding general, District of N. M., for assignment as follows: the 40 recruits to the 13th Infantry; the artificers, etc., for regiments serving in the district, Lieut. J. A. Dapray, 23d Inf., in command.

Lieut. James B. Goe, 13th Inf., and his handsome and accomplished young wife, have been added to the garrison society circle. Lieut. Goe is assigned to duty as recruiting officer, depot treasurer, and commanding Co. B of instruction, and Co. G, colored.

1st Lieut. C. M. De Laney, 15th Infantry, is relieved from duty at this depot. 1st Lieut. John Murphy, 14th Infantry, is assigned to temporary command of Co. C of instruction.

Our popular adjutant, Lieut. John S. Mason, Jr., 1st Infantry, has returned to duty after a two weeks' siege with the measles.

L.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

WEST POINT.

The past has been one of the many uneventful weeks of the Academic year. Goodness is decidedly uninteresting, and the regularity and smoothness with which the Military Academy runs along during its seasons of quiet prosperity becomes decidedly monotonous, and makes one's uneasy disposition sigh for a break in the oppressive silence; such as, for instance, a New Year's Jubilee, a second edition of "Whittaker," or as the *Time's* funny man suggests, "a boat race with the privilege of getting drunk afterwards."

We ought to be very gay after this last week of fasting and repentance lifts its hand from our hearts; for we have been exceedingly slow and stupid since September 1.

The Dialectic Society has even omitted the customary "Hundredth Night" entertainment, and there are as yet no evidences that the usual "Bachelor's Hop" is to be given this year. No wonder bachelors are as scarce as trees on a prairie, and at this, the most, expensive post in the

United States, could not afford to give an elegant entertainment, and would not be satisfied with a cheap one. 'Tis to be hoped that their number will be increased by the new detail, which, by the way, is a very interesting topic of conversation here.

There will be two very large classes next year; the two lowest classes will have over one hundred men each. This will necessitate several additional instructors in Mathematics and also in French and English. There is no good reason why the Academy should not have a generous allowance of instructors. There are dozens of officers doing ordinary monotonous garrison duty who could easily be spared from it with great benefit to themselves and to the service, for a detail as Instructor at the Academy is of inestimable value to an officer with the ability and energy to see and profit by the opportunity. It is certainly to the interests of the Academy and of the service in general, to allow the heads of the various departments here all the instructors they can use, and we think that the policy of the War Department in this respect might be changed with profit.

The impression seems to be abroad in the land that Professors Andrews and Tillman were perpetually ordered by the Secretary of War to visit Yale, Harvard, etc., with a view to "modernizing" West Point. That is a mistake. These gentlemen were ordered simply on their personal requests for the order.

Lieuts. Garlington, 7th Cavalry, and Bixby, Corps of Engineers, visited the post the fore part of the week. Miss Adams, of Georgetown, D. C., is the guest of Miss Ruby Miller, and the Misses Kincaid are spending Easter week with Mrs. Bergland.

Upon the recommendation of the Academic Board the Secretary of War has ordered that hereafter in the 2d class year the course in Philosophy, from Sept. 1 to Jan. 1, shall count 150, and from Jan. 1 to June 1, 150—total, 300. Chemistry is to be counted on a maximum of 125 from September to January and 125 from January to June—total manumission, 250. This is a very wise regulation, and will give cadets the benefit of any good standing they may attain during the first six months of the course on counting up their final standing in those two departments. The course in Mathematics should be similarly divided.

The cadets were treated to a concert by the band on last Saturday evening.

Cold weather is seriously interfering with infantry drills. The post is sadly in need of increased facilities for the manufacturing of gas. It is my belief that many graduates owe weak eyes partially to constant study with an unsatisfactory light while they were cadets.

It is rumored that our new railroad will be open for the public on the 1st of May. We trust that the report will be verified.

A VINDICATION OF GEN. THOMAS.

MAJOR Charles W. Carrigan of Philadelphia writes as follows to the *Ledger* in regard to the statements about Gen. George H. Thomas in the late speech of Senator Cameron:

While greatly rejoicing with the friends of Gen. Fitz John Porter that the Senate of the United States has done tardy and only partial justice to a brave and much-maligned officer, I am constrained to doubt the accuracy of the statement made by Senator Cameron in his spirited vindication of that gallant general. I refer particularly to the attitude of Gen. (then major) George H. Thomas to the cause of the Union in the early stages of the contest. I was on a visit to the town of Carlisle, when Major Thomas and his company of cavalry, under orders, arrived at that place from the frontier. In view of the emergency which subsequently occurred, he was ordered with his command to report at that station to, I think, Col. Kenner Garrard, of — cavalry, commanding the post. The partial concentration of troops at that point necessitated the picketing out of Major Thomas' command, as the spacious stables were completely filled. My acquaintance with Gen. Thomas began when, I think, he was a lieutenant, assigned to duty at that garrison under Colonel Charles May. That pleasure was renewed when he reported there from the frontier, and in view of his subsequent brilliant record, I cannot but regard that acquaintanceship as a very high honor.

Thus I am enabled to speak knowingly of what I now state. From the time Major Thomas was ordered from the frontier to report at Carlisle, up to the day when I waved him good-bye at the head of his command, followed by our city troops, on his way to join Gen. Robert Patterson, he had never once faltered in the line of his duty in that critical period of our history. I can say, without fear of contradiction, which can be attested by some of the citizens of Carlisle now living, who knew him well, and were with him often just previous to his departure to join Gen. Patterson, that his whole soul (Virginia born as he was), with all his energies and military experience, was enlisted wholly on the side of the Government whose sworn officer he was. He was ever true among the faithless. In that exciting period there were people in Carlisle who distrusted him because of his place of birth, and even went so far as to say that he ought not to be trusted with a command; that he would prove a traitor, etc. But these doubts all "vanished into thin air" when, at the head of his command, he departed from Carlisle, looking at the very incarnation of devotion to the cause of which he became so brilliant a defender.

I may now give an incident, never before published, which can be verified by a citizen now living in Carlisle. The rumors affecting the loyalty of Major Thomas had become known to him. On the day before, or on the day he left to join Gen. Patterson, he gave to A. L. Sponsler, a justice of the peace (now dead), a voluntary oath of renewed allegiance to the Government of the United States, saying: "Lock this up in your fire-proof, and if I am killed in any of the coming conflicts make it public, so that my traducers may know that I was true to the flag." These facts are as I remember them, and they would not be intruded on public attention did not the speech of Senator Cameron intimate, if not charge, that Gen. Thomas at one time wavered in his allegiance to the Government of the United States. Respectfully,

CHARLES W. CARRIGAN.

RECENT DEATHS.

GEN. HENRY C. WAYNE, formerly an officer of the Army, and well known to the older officers before the days of 1861, died at Savannah, Ga., March 16, in his 68th year. He was a son of the late Associate Justice Wayne of the U. S. Supreme Court; was born in Georgia, and appointed from that State to West Point in 1834. He was graduated July 1, 1838, and promoted 2d lieutenant, 4th Artillery, and a few days afterwards transferred to the 1st Artillery. He served at various stations, and was at West Point as Assistant Instructor of Artillery, Cavalry and Infantry Tactics from 1841 to 1846; May 16, 1842, he was promoted 1st lieutenant, and

May 11, 1846, a captain and assistant quartermaster. He took part in the Mexican war, and received the brevet of major August 20, 1847, for gallantry at Contreras and Churubusco. He went to Africa and Asia in 1855 to bring over camels, and in 1857-58 was engaged in Texas in experimenting as to whether they would be suitable for Army transportation purposes. He resigned December 31, 1860, to join with the South, and since the war has been engaged in business pursuits. Gen. Wayne was literary in his tastes, and to the day of his death retained a deep interest in Army matters. It is but a few weeks since we had occasion to refer to a published correspondence between him and Gen. Fry on the subject of the "Command of the Army," which showed him to possess more than ordinary ability. He was the author of a work on "The Sword Exercise," and was the recipient in 1858 of a first class gold medal from the "Société Impériale Zoologique d'Acclimatation" of Paris for the successful introduction and acclimation of the camel in the United States.

We regret to learn of the death, March 11, at his home in Alabama, of Colonel Joseph B. McDonald, father of Lieutenant John Bacon McDonald, 10th U. S. Cavalry. The deceased gentleman had been in feeble health for some time suffering from chronic kidney disease and valvular disease of the heart. The Alabama *Courier*, referring to the event, says: "A man fearless by nature, gentle of heart, his loss will be mourned by all who knew him. He was of a sunny disposition, always disposed to view life from the brightest point and never borrowing trouble. He leaves a wife and five children—two sons and three daughters. His funeral was attended by a large number of people, who feel sad at the loss of one so gifted in intellect."

On February 17, 1883, at 3:20 p.m., departed this life Major Verling K. Hart, 5th Cavalry, brevet lieutenant colonel United States Army, and to-day, February 20, at 2 p.m., the entire garrison, consisting of Troops I and E, 5th Cavalry, and Cos. A, H and K, 9th Infantry, under command of Capt. S. C. Kellogg, 5th Cavalry, brevet lieutenant colonel, U. S. A., buried this gallant soldier and honorable gentleman. His death was very sudden and unexpected. His wife and children were far away in distant Michigan, and the shock communicated to them by telegraph, and without any sort of premonition, will prove a heavy blow, which language is inadequate to express. Only one day previous to his sudden death, Col. Hart was sitting up in his room and able to converse and laugh with his intimate friends. We, who knew him intimately, realize the loss we have sustained in this sudden departure of a sincere friend and capable, efficient, discreet and just commanding officer

CARTOUCHES.

PASSED ASST. SURG. L. G. HENZEBERGER, U. S. N., has sustained a severe bereavement in the sudden death of his young wife, at Washington, March 15. When attacked it was found to be necessary for relief to use subcutaneous injections of a carbolic acid preparation, and by a fatal error the wrong bottle was taken, and two drachms of morphine were administered, which caused death in a short time. The funeral ceremonies took place March 18 and were largely attended.

The *Pioneer Press* says: "Truly the family of which the late Mrs. Gordon was a member is sadly afflicted and worthy the deepest sympathy. Before Mrs. Gordon died on Monday a telegram was received at St. Paul directed to Mrs. Captain Hartley, a sister of Mrs. Gordon who had come to Saint Paul in attendance upon the funeral of their mother, Mrs. Borup, announcing the death of Capt. Hartley, her husband, which also occurred on Monday. Four deaths have thus been chronicled in the family within the last two weeks—Gen. Simpson first, then Mrs. Borup, next Capt. Hartley, and finally Mrs. Gordon."

IN G. O. No. 2, Hdqrs. Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., March 13, 1883, General Wright says: "For the tenth time during his brief administration of less than four years, the painful duty devolves upon the Brigadier General Commanding of announcing to the Corps of Engineers the death of a brother officer. Colonel James H. Simpson, Corps of Engineers, retired, Brevet Brigadier General, U. S. A., died at St. Paul, Minn., on March 2, 1883." Here follows a record of Gen. Simpson's services, substantially as given in the *JOURNAL* of March 10, and the order concludes as follows: "During his career of over forty years in the Army of the United States, he maintained an unsullied reputation as an able, upright, faithful, brave, conscientious, and efficient officer, who lived, as he has died, an exemplary Christian soldier. As a testimonial of respect for the deceased, the officers of the Corps will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days."

A CORRESPONDENT of the New Hampshire *Gazette* writing of the death at Washington last week of Mr. F. E. Eastman, a son of the late Gen. Seth Eastman, U. S. A., says: "His charming and affectionate disposition cheered those around him, and made happy the mother whom he loved so dearly all his life. His sweet young wife and two little children have the sympathy of all who knew Frank Eastman."

THE remains of the late Chief Eng. William H. King were buried in the Naval Cemetery of Mare Island on March 13.

THE NAVY.

NAVAL VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

WHEN AND WHERE LAST HEARD FROM.

Iron-clads are indicated by a star (*).

North Atlantic Station—Rear-Admiral Geo. H. Cooper.

ALLIANCE, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Allen V. Reed. Arrived at New Orleans March 16 last from Key West. Has visited Matanzas, Cardinas, Neuquitas, Nipo Bay, and Baracoa. Grounded an hour or two in entering Cardinas. No damage. Received courteously at all these Spanish ports.

KEARSARGE, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. Wm. R. Bridgeman. Arrived at New Orleans March 16. Left Carthagena Feb. 27.

Commander Bridgeman reports that the best harbor he has entered on the coast, and affords unusually good opportunities for boat and landing exercises of a man-of-war. The President of the State of Bolivia visited the ship, with a number of the officers of the State, Feb. 15. Commander Bridgeman had previously called on him. Left Aspinwall March 3 for Havana and New Orleans. Health of all on board good.

SWATARA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Commander Philip H. Cooper.

Left Fort Monroe, Va., Feb. 26, for a cruise. Will go first to Cayenne, and then touch at all ports on the Spanish Main to Aspinwall, making the latter place about April 15 or 20. Then up the West Gulf Coast to Vera Cruz, and then to Key West, getting North again in June.

TENNESSEE, 1st rate, 22 guns (f. s. n. a. s.), Capt. Robert F. Bradford. Arrived at New Orleans, La., March 13. During her passage from Aspinwall to New Orleans, March 9, the valve stem of the forward engine broke, and the engine became disabled. From that time until she reached the mouth of the Mississippi she proceeded under sail. Temporary repairs were made, and she used her engine up to New Orleans.

VANDALIA, 2d rate, 8 guns, Capt. Rush R. Wallace. Arrived at New Orleans, La., March 16. All well.

YANTIC, 3d rate, 4 guns, Commander Frank Wilder. Arrived at New Orleans March 16 from Mobile, Ala. South Atlantic Station—Capt. A. W. Weaver in temporary command until arrival of Commo. Phelps.

BROOKLYN, 2d rate, 14 guns, Capt. A. W. Weaver. Arrived at Montevideo, Feb. 2, from Patagonia.

GALENA, 3d rate, 8 guns (f. s. n. a. s.), Comdr. Oliver A. Batcheller. Temporarily used as flagship. At Montevideo at last accounts.

European Station—Rear-Admiral Chas. H. Baldwin.

LANCASTER, 2d rate, 10 guns (f. s. c. s.), Capt. Bancroft Gherardi. Arrived at Havre, France, March 1, twenty hours from Southampton.

NIPSIC, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Henry B. Seely. At New York, awaiting orders. Orders have been given to fit her for a two years' cruise.

QUINNEBAUG, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Nicholl Ludlow. Left Lisbon March 16. Commander Ludlow was there, and had arranged to relieve Commander Whitehead the next day. Will probably go to Gibraltar before sailing for the African coast.

Pacific Station—Rear-Admiral A. K. Hughes.

ADAMS, 3d rate, 6 guns, Commander Edgar C. Merriman. At Sitka, Feb. 23.

Commander Merriman reports everything quiet and orderly throughout the Territory. During the last month deputations from every tribe had visited the ship—except the Chilcats. They reported the practice of making Noo-cho-noo practically abandoned; and unite in asking that a school teacher be sent them. Tribes quiet and orderly. Steam pipe returned from Mare Island, and ship now in good condition and ready for any emergency. Weather unusually good. Health of officers and crew excellent.

ESSEX, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Alex. H. McCormick. At Callao, Feb. 3, waiting arrival of a new crank shaft, or orders from the Navy Department.

HARTFORD, 2d rate, 16 guns, Capt. C. C. Carpenter. At Callao, Feb. 10. Has been released from quarantine. **I** **LOQUOIS**, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. James H. Sands. At Callao, Jan. 11.

LACKAWANNA, 2d rate, 9 guns, Capt. Henry Wilson. At Honolulu, Feb. 10. Expected to sail for San Francisco about the 1st of March. Health of all on board excellent.

ONWARD, 4th rate, 3 guns, Lieut. Commander Thomas M. Gardner. Store ship. At Callao, Peru.

PENSACOLA, 2d rate, 22 guns (f. s. p. s.), Capt. Joseph Fyffe. At Callao, Feb. 10—to be ready on the 12th to go to Valparaiso. If the *Iroquois* is found there she will relieve the *Pensacola* at Callao.

WACHUSETT, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. Frederick Pearson. Arrived at Honolulu, Feb. 3, from San Francisco, under orders from Honolulu to Callao, Peru.

On leaving Honolulu will visit Apia, Samoa, and thence go to Callao, stopping at the Society and Marquesas Islands on the way. Comdr. Pearson is authorized to visit the Tonga group if he thinks it advisable.

Asiatic Station—Rear-Admiral J. M. B. Clitz. [To be relieved by Rear Admiral Pierce Crosby.]

ASHUROU, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Horace E. Mullan. Wrecked at the Lamoch Islands, in the Straits of Formosa, Feb. 21.

ENTERPRISE, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. A. S. Barker. Left Porto Grande, Cape Verd Islands, Feb. 3, intending to touch at Porto Praya.

JUNIATA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. P. F. Harrington. At Alexandria, Egypt, March 12. Sailed March 15 for Aden.

MONOCACY, 3d rate, 6 guns, Commander Chas. S. Cotton. Left Nagasaki, Jan. 31, for Amoy.

PALOS, 4th rate, 6 howitzers, Lieut.-Commander Geo. D. B. Gildden. At Tientsin, China.

RICHMOND, 2d rate, 14 guns (f. s. a. s.) Capt. Jos. S. Everett. At Hong Kong Jan. 27.

Apprentice Training Squadron—Commodore S. B. Luce.

JAMESTOWN, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns, Commander Allan D. Brown.

A despatch from Mr. C. W. C. Rhoades at Boston, to the Chief Clerk of the Navy Dept., announces the arrival of the U. S. S. *Jamestown* at Martinique, March 18. All well on board.

MINNESOTA, 1st rate, 24 guns, Capt. Jas. H. Gillis. Gunnery ship. Left her winter quarters in the Brooklyn

Navy-yard, March 20, and resumed her anchorage off West Twenty-third street, where the enlistment of apprentices for the United States Navy will be continued.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1st rate, 16 guns, sails, flagship of training squadron, Commander Charles E. Clark. Coaster's Island Harbor, Newport, R. I.

PORTSMOUTH, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns, Comdr. Wm. C. Wise. Training ship. Was at Barbados March 1.

SARATOGA, 3d rate, 12 guns, Comdr. Henry C. Taylor. Training ship. Has gone to sea on a cruise to Lisbon, St. Vincent, etc. Expected to return to Newport, R. I., May 15. Arrived at Lisbon March 22. Lost four yards.

Address, until steamer of March 24 from New York, care of U. S. Consul, Santa Cruz, Island of Tenerife, via London.

On Special Service.

DESPATCH, 4th rate, Commander S. Dana Greene. Left the Navy-yard, Washington, at 11:20 on Thursday, March 8, for a short trip down the river, as far as Mount Vernon.

MICHIGAN, 4th rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Albert Kautz. At Erie, Penn. Laid up for the winter.

POWHATAN, 2d rate, 14 guns, Captain A. W. Johnson.

Left Boston Feb. 19, hove to off Puerto Plata, San Domingo, Feb. 28, and sent boat to communicate with the Consul (Mr. Simpson). Left same evening for Cape Haytien, Hayti, arriving next morning, March 1. Had pleasant passage. All well. Letters may be sent to Aspinwall, U. S. of C.

Capt. A. W. Johnson reports to the Navy Department as follows. Arrived at Port Plata, San Domingo, Feb. 25—8 days from Boston under sail and moderate steam. On the night of the 21st, while the vessel was rolling deeply, she had the mishap to lose the starboard after quarter boat, through a defect in one of its davits. The vessel was hove to, on account of a heavy sea, for nine hours during the run—otherwise the weather was pleasant. As the ground swell at Port Plata was considerable at the time of the *Pochatan*'s visit, and the depth of water on the bar insufficient to make the anchorage inside the reefs, the vessel was kept off the port and communication had with the authorities. A national salute was given to the flag of San Domingo, which was returned gun for gun from a small fort mounting three 32 pounders. The consul and vice-consul visited the ship, and received the usual honors. Political affairs at Port Plata and in the vicinity are tranquil, and the country is in a peaceful condition. Trade in the staples of the island is not very brisk. Three German vessels and a bark were receiving cargoes of tobacco.

Messrs. Smithson and Lethgton have recently established a factory at Port Plata for the manufacture of tobacco, which article, if properly cultivated and prepared, is represented of superior flavor. Target practice with the great guns and small arms was had during the passage. Health of the officers and crew excellent.

Arrived at Cape Haytien, S. D., March 1, and on shore the 7th. Usual visits exchanged between the vessel and the authorities. Visit received from the consuls. As the health of the place is good and the anchorage quiet, the ship would remain until about the 10th, making some slight repairs, then go to Cape Nicolai, Mole.

On the 6th a Norwegian bark, the *St. Jerman*, loaded with logwood, and bound for Falmouth, in attempting to get to sea, was wrecked through mismanagement on a reef in the channel. Every assistance possible was rendered to her by the *Pochatan*, and the crew and their personal effects safely landed in the town by the *Pochatan*'s boats. On the morning of the 7th inst. the Minister of War of Hayti and the Governor of the District, with a large staff retinue, made a return official visit to the *Pochatan*, and received the usual courtesies, with the exception of a salute, which, at the request of the Minister, was omitted.

Thirteen vessels of different nationalities loading and unloading.

RANGER, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. John W. Philip. Arrived at Mare Island on the 12th, and went into dock.

ST. MARY'S, 3d rate, 8 guns, Commander Edwin M. Shepard. N. Y. School ship. Anchored in winter quarter at foot of 23rd street, East River, N. Y.

TALLAPOOSA, 4th rate, 2 howitzers. Commander Augustus G. Kellogg.

Arrived at Norfolk, March 9, from Washington, bound to the Gulf.

Reached Key West March 17, and sailed from there on Saturday evening, March 19, for Cape San Antonio. All well on board.

Receiving Ships, Iron-Clads, Etc.

COLORADO, 1st rate, 30 guns, Capt. David B. Harmony. Recieving ship, New York.

FORTUNE, 4th rate, Pilot George Glass. At Norfolk.

FRANKLIN, 1st rate, 26 guns, Capt. Bushrod B. Taylor. Recieving ship. At Norfolk.

INDEPENDENCE, 3d rate, sails, 6 guns, Capt. Chas. S. Norton. Recieving ship. At Mare Island, Cal.

PAWNEE, 3d rate, sails, *Ensiga* Wm. Braunsreuther. Hospital ship. Port Royal, S. C.

PHOENIX, 4th rate, Mate B. G. Perry. At Annapolis.

PILGRIM, 4th rate, Pilot B. F. Chadwick. Service tug at League Island.

SNOWDROP, 4th rate, Pilot F. Reynolds. Service tug at Norfolk yard.

SPEDD WELL, 4th rate, Lieut. Comdr. C. D. McRitchie. Arrived at the Naval Academy, March 18, and left for Washington March 19.

ST. LOUIS, 3d rate, sails, Capt. Wm. E. Fitzhugh. Recieving ship, League Island.

WABASH, 1st rate, 26 guns, Comdr. F. M. Bunce. Recieving ship, Boston.

WYANDOTTE, 4th rate, 2 guns, Lieut. Wm. H. Webb. Has taken the place of the *Passaic* as the receiving ship at the Navy-yard, Washington.

The iron-clads *Ajax*, Lieut. J. A. Chesley, (temp.); *Catskill*, Lieut. Joe. Marthon; *Lehigh*; *Malapac*, Lieut. James A. Chesley; *Manhattan*; are laid up at City Point, Va.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

A CORRESPONDENT of the San Francisco *Call*, "C.", who is much exercised upon the subject of the influences at Washington, says: "Washington city is crowded with naval officers. They have been ordered there far beyond the requirements of the public service. Those who have influence and who have not been able to be attached to some one of the numerous bureaus of the departments, the observatory, light house board or other adjuncts, manage to be assigned

to special duty, in many cases created for their particular benefit, and there are a few who, having failed in all their efforts for Washington duty, make it their residence, as a good look out station from which to watch and advance their fortunes. If a vacancy occurs in a desirable station or official position, they are on the ground ready to push their claims. It is just this set which has played the very mischief with the Navy. They attempt to parcel out the squadrons, Navy-yards, and boat ships among themselves. If there is a chief of staff corps to be appointed, instead of its being assigned, as was formerly the custom, to the next in rank, there is an unseemly scramble for the place, and the one who is successful is not the one who is entitled to it by length of service and meritorious conduct, but the one who, regardless of any particular merit of his own, has brought the strongest influence to bear upon the appointing power. To use the handy phrase of a former Secretary of the Navy, who is at present, however, rather of unsavory fame, 'It is the longest pole which knocks down the persimmons.' Of course this is demoralizing in its tendencies. It takes away the old feeling of comradeship and brotherhood of profession, and causes, in her thereof, heartburnings and jealousies. Instead of all pulling together and striving to raise the naval service to the highest grade of efficiency, it is a 'go-as-you-please race' to see who shall reach the front, obtaining preferment and the softest berths, through favoritism and intrigue."

The work on the *Omaha*, in the Construction Department, at the Portsmouth Navy-yard, is progressing as rapidly as the funds will permit. The *Constitution* has been housed over, and in other respects she is ready to go in commission as a receiving ship. The *Marietta*, it is thought, will be surveyed shortly. Her present condition is such that a small outlay of money will soon render her serviceable for another cruise, presuming that her boilers are not too much worn, and which a survey can only determine.

There was an explosion at the nitro-glycerine building at the Torpedo Station, Newport, at noon, March 19, caused by a small piece of gun cotton igniting. The damage was slight, but the occupants of the building were badly scared. The gun cotton recently came from England on the *Nipic*.

Mr. CRAMP, the Philadelphia iron shipbuilder, recently said: "We maintain that British steamships are built out of poor material and that they are not equal to American built iron ships, and that the frequent calamities which have overtaken them result from inferior work and bad iron. American iron ships have had almost unbroken good luck, and when collisions have happened between them and British iron vessels, the latter have been pulverized. We would not be afraid of free trade in steamships if we had the capital and the plant that they possess in their first class yards. Our mechanics, who in Pennsylvania are generally native born, are altogether more apt, and there has been no intellectual improvement in the average British ship mechanic for 20 years. He drives his rivets and holds his hammer and never thinks, while our men know about every part of the ship, and you might take almost any experienced man out of the yard and he could build one. Our native mechanics, when they are dressed as on Sundays, will pass for gentlemen anywhere, but you can immediately tell the foreign mechanic under whatever clothes he wears."

At a dinner which was given by the Chamber of Shipping on the 14th February, Admiral Sir W. Mends, in responding for the Navy, and Lieutenant General Sir Henry Havelock Allan, V. C., in responding for the Army, referred to the recent Egyptian expedition. The former spoke of the close connection it had demonstrated to exist between the Royal Navy and the Mercantile Marine. For the purposes of such an expedition the Navy and the Mercantile Marine were like the right and left arm of a man, who would be comparatively helpless having the use of one without the other to assist him. Had it not been for the Mercantile Marine it would have been impossible for the Government to have effected what they had achieved. Exclusive of her Majesty's transports, 164 transports had been employed—108 from England and 56 from India—in the conveyance of 1,342 officers, 34,360 soldiers, 7,512 followers, and 13,096 horses that had been landed in Egypt; while 95 officers, 3,205 soldiers, and 426 followers were on their way when the termination of the operations led to their being recalled. All those men and horses had been conveyed with perfect safety save for the loss of a few horses, due more to the elements than to any shortcomings in the ships. In eight weeks, less two days, from his receiving the order to despatch the troops Tel-el-Kebir had been fought and Cairo occupied. With equal speed and safety the greater part of the expeditionary force had been brought back to this country. He could not speak too highly of the zeal, energy, and ability displayed by the officers and crews of that fine fleet of transports throughout the expedition, and he included them with the Navy in returning thanks.

The Philadelphia *Telegraph* says as regards this matter of the loss of the *Ashuelot*, Commander Mullan will have good cause for complaint if the specifications and charges to which he will be expected to make defence are not worded in such a fashion that the question of the seaworthy condition of the *Ashuelot* will come before the court in a very positive manner. It has been a matter of common report—if not exactly of common notoriety—for a good while past, that the *Ashuelot* was an unseaworthy vessel, and that the main reason for keeping her in the Asiatic Station was that the task of bringing her home was too perilous a one to be attempted.

One of the vessels of the North Atlantic Station, now at New Orleans, will, before proceeding North, visit Tampico, Mexico, for the purpose of making an examination of the harbor or entrance of the river Panuco.

The *Vallejo Chronicle* states that Commodore Phelps, of Mare Island, recently received a letter from the Secretary of the Navy directing the restoration to duty of John Kirk, Master at Arms of the *Hassler*, he having been acquitted of the charges on which he was tried in connection with the smuggling of liquor aboard the *Hassler*.

The Sundry Civil Appropriation bill of the last Congress contains an item of \$900 for the expenses of two cadets at the Royal Naval College at Greenwich, England. These two students are Lewis Nixon, of Virginia, and T. A. W. Shock, of Maryland, each of whom stood No. 1 in his class at the Naval Academy at Annapolis, and who were selected by the department in October last to complete at Greenwich their two years post academic course before being ordered for graduation.

ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF Shock has submitted to the Secretary of the Navy some interesting facts as to the use of steel plates for steam boilers for our naval vessels, showing their economical advantages. Drawings showing test of steel plate for boilers accompany the report. Since Chief Engr. Shock took charge the following vessels have been furnished with boilers of plate steel, at a cost varying from 23.23 cents a pound at Mare Island, to which place steel has to be carried a long distance, to 17.01 cents, the average being 20.63, viz.: *Tallapoosa*, *Ranger*, *Nipic*, *Iroquois*, and *Enterprise*. This has resulted in a saving to the Government of \$85,651.23, and a further saving is to be effected by the

introduction of tools especially adapted to this heavy class of work. There are now in course of construction at the Washington Navy-yard steel boilers for the following named vessels: *New York*, *Gaspee*, and *Marion* and class, all well advanced toward completion, and all from the same manufacturer of steel, the Otis Iron and Steel Company, a material, in the opinion of Engineer-in-Chief Shock, which has no superior in the world.

REAR ADMIRAL Cooper, commanding the North Atlantic Squadron, reports under date of New Orleans, March 14, that he will direct the commanding officer of one of the vessels of the squadron to proceed to Tampico, Mexico, before coming North and make the necessary examination of the entrance of the River Panuco, and of the river as far as Tampico, in order to reconcile the differences of the chart and sketch of Tampico harbor.

NAVY GAZETTE.

ORDERED.

MARCH 19.—Captain Wm. P. McCann, to take passage in the steamer of the 29th of March for Yokohama, Japan, and on arrival to report for special duty on board the Richmond.

MARCH 20.—Cadet Engineers Arthur T. Woods, Albert W. Stahl, Wm. S. Smith and Thomas F. Carter, to examination for promotion.

MARCH 21.—Master C. L. Bruns, to the training ship New Hampshire.

Surgeon Theoron Woolverton, as a member of the Medical and Examining Boards at Philadelphia.

Surgeon John H. Clark on being relieved as a member of the Medical Board to hold himself in readiness for sea service.

MARCH 22.—Carpenter Benjamin E. Fernald, to duty at the Navy-yard, Portsmouth, N. H.

MARCH 23.—Passed Assistant Engineer Arthur Price to duty at the New York Navy Yard. Lieutenant Commander Thomas Nelson to the Hydrographic Office, April 2 next.

DETACHED.

MARCH 17.—Lieutenant Gustavus C. Hanus, from the Hydrographic Office, and ordered to duty on the Coast Survey.

Passed Assistant Engineer John P. Kelly, from the Navy-yard, New York, and placed on waiting orders.

MARCH 19.—Captain Joseph N. Miller, from duty as member of the Jeannette Court of Inquiry, and ordered to take passage on the steamer of the 29th of March for Yokohama, Japan, and on arrival to report for temporary duty on board the Richmond.

Master Samuel G. Lemly, from duty as Judge-Advocate of the Jeannette Court of Inquiry, and ordered to take passage in the steamer of the 29th of March for Yokohama, Japan, and on arrival to report for temporary duty on board the Richmond.

MARCH 21.—Mate Francis H. Poole, from the training ship New Hampshire, and ordered to the receiving ship Wabash.

MARCH 22.—Carpenter Leonard Hanscom, from the Navy-yard, Portsmouth, New Hampshire, but to continue on temporary duty as member of board.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE GRANTED.

To Lieutenant W. O. Sharer, for six months from the 1st of April next.

MARCH 23.—Lieutenant J. W. Miller extended six months from March 31.

RESIGNED.

Naval Cadet Henry A. Horst, to take effect March 31, 1884, detached from the Vandalia, and leave of absence granted him until that date.

Naval Cadet H. H. McCord, from March 21.

LIST OF DEATHS

In the Navy of the United States, which have been reported to the Surgeon-General, for the week ending March 21, 1883.

James Poole, beneficiary, March 15, Naval Hospital, Philadelphia.

Charles Seymour, landsman, March 10, U. S. S. Wabash, Boston.

Charles Wilson, master-at-arms, January 16, U. S. S. Ashuelot, Shanghai, China.

COMMISSIONED.

Midshipman Frank J. Sprague to be an Ensign in the Navy from March 10, 1882.

Passed Assistant Paymaster Jonathan Q. Barton to be a Paymaster in the Navy from May 29, 1882.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, March 10, 1883.
G. O. 304.

In the pay table of the Navy Register for January, 1883, the pay of naval cadets is not fully and correctly stated. The annual rate of pay allowed to naval cadets per act of August 5, 1882, is that which was formerly allowed by law to cadet midshipmen, viz., after leaving the Academy, at sea, in other than practice ships, nine hundred and fifty dollars; on shore duty, five hundred dollars; and on leave or waiting orders, five hundred dollars.

WILLIAM E. CHANDLER, Secretary of the Navy.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

ANNAPOLIS LETTER.

ANNAPOLIS, March 23, 1883.

The chapel of the Naval Academy is the nation's church. It changes its denomination according to the sect of the pastor. When the Academy returned to Annapolis in 1865, there came with it the Rev. Mr. Davis, a Methodist minister. Now, the Navy does not take to Methodism, though, locally speaking, no church in Annapolis has had more interest in its pulpit for many years than the First Charge, M. E. Church. Mr. Davis did not stay three months at the Naval Academy. He went away in great mortification. A Presbyterian or Episcopalian was sent in his place. But the Methodists felt the smart of what they regarded as an indignity placed upon them in the summary dismissal of Mr. Davis, and a few years later, when Gen. Grant was President, and Bishop Simpson was a power in the Presidential Court, the Rev. J. B. Van Meter was appointed a chaplain in the Navy and sent to the Naval Academy, and he served his full three years. He was a man of force and character, talent and education, and the Naval Academy rallied to his support. In fact, notwithstanding the ticket-of-leave given Mr. Davis, the Academy people, to a great extent, look on the chapel as their church and believe in holding up the hands of their pastor. At present the chaplain is Rev. A. A. McAlister. He is a good preacher, spiritual in life, and makes an excellent pastor. The music of the church is choral in style, the organ being presided over by Mr. M. Conlin, an educated musician. The choir was composed largely of cadets, a fine body of singers. At present the choir is of mixed voices.

I went down to the commandant of cadets' quarters the other night to get some official information. The soldierly young

cadet in charge was as polite as Chesterfield himself in giving all the help in his power to accomplish my object. Whilst I was pencilings away at the official order, I said, "What do the cadets think of Secretary Chandler's order?" "I am on duty, sir, now, and I cannot give you any information to publish." "Oh, that is all right," said I, and my previously good opinion of the arrow-like young officer was confirmed.

But last night I saw a cadet or two really off duty, and they had no hesitancy in saying that Secretary Chandler's letter was merely to shift the responsibility of turning out five cadets, who had too many demerits in a half year for the superintendent, who, being a naval officer, was independent of popular influence.

Naval Cadets I. H. Quinby, 1st class, and F. H. Sparling, 2d class, have been found deficient in their studies, and have been dropped from the rolls of the Naval Academy. There were three other cadets hanging in the balances, but they have been allowed opportunity to make up. These three are delinquents not so much in studies as in conduct, their demerit marks having gone beyond the allowances made for the frailty and perversity of youth. This conduct test at the Academy is by no means a moral thermometer, but is in great measure disciplinary. For instance, there is no moral principle involved in dropping and leaving a scrap of paper on the floor, or forgetting to shut one's wardrobe door, but, nevertheless, both will give a cadet demerits. A crayon out of regulation exactness gives "black marks." The cadets think it a hard case to "bulge" them at the half year examination on demerits for conduct. They argue in this wise. In the fourth year a man is allowed 150 demerits. Now suppose a fellow finds that in six months he had gotten 100, he says to himself, "Look here, this won't do; I'm over my average," and he begins to take care of his conduct, and may save himself.

The bugle is a martial implement—yes, implement—and the Naval Academy people employ it extensively in the piping times of peace to prepare for the cruel days of war. The bugle corps of the Academy is composed of three brave buglers blue—Messrs. Schirler, Eberling, and Boettcher—who wake the Academy with sound of trumpet blast and bugle note. They begin at 8 o'clock in the morning, when they call the cadets to their first recitation, and manage to put in during the day fourteen other calls each of which has a different air. The calls last each a minute. These were written by Prof. Smith, who, before the war, was the astronomer at the Naval Academy, and at the same time an accomplished musician. These same airs are now used by the buglers at West Point. So familiar do cadets become with these calls that they can easily tell the hour of day by them.

The Naval Academy Band does go out of its way sometimes to do the handsome thing. On Saturday night one of the bandmen, Mr. F. Fries, attained his 5th year. The band serenaded him. A local paper chronicles the rest in the following surprising style: "Mr. Fries, in his usual courteous manner, returned the compliment by inviting his fellow-members inside, where they were regaled with conviviality and a beverage peculiar to the taste of his German friends. Mr. Fries' birthday is always the occasion of much pleasant feeling and a success."

The U. S. steamship *Speedwell*, Lieut. McRitchie commanding, arrived here on Sunday with 53 recruits for the Naval Academy practice ships. The ship also brought ordnance for the experimental battery. The U. S. ship *Wyoming*, now lying at the Naval Academy, is being converted into a gunnery practice ship for the naval cadets.

Commander S. D. Greene was at the Naval Academy on Sunday.

The opening spring has set the out-door machinery of the Naval Academy briskly to work. The cadets are now sent frequently aloft in the *Wyoming* to learn the practical parts of seamanship; artillery drills have begun; flotilla exercise is on the tapis; and dress parades will soon incite many an admiring "Oh!" from fair spectators. On Monday afternoon there was the first artillery drill of the season. Lieutenant Duncan Kennedy commanded the brigade, and the cadets went through the drill prepared for them by Lieutenant T. B. M. Mason, when he was at the Academy. The cadets entered into the exercises with a will, and the drill was well executed for a beginning of the season. Lieutenant Kennedy was assisted by the following cadet officers: Lieut. Chapin; Senior Adj. Gillis; Sub Adj. Leary; Aide-Cadet Dyson; Color Guard-Color Serg. Culver; Corporals Gilmer, Legore, Greene, Von Schrader, Beecher, Stout, Mitchell. 1st Battery—Cadet Lieut. Jackson, J. B.; 2d Battery—Cadet Lieut. Keith; 3d Battery—Cadet Lieut. Thurston, 1st platoon—Chief, Cadet Master Littlebales; Guidon, Cadet Lombard; 2d platoon—Chief, Cadet Ensign Eaton; Guidon, Cadet Wright; 3d platoon—Chief, Cadet Master Armistead; Guidon, Cadet Griswold; 4th platoon—Chief, Cadet Master Ellicot; Guidon, Cadet Pitner; 5th platoon—Chief, Cadet Shock; Guidon, Cadet Young. During the drill one of the 4th classmen was in danger of being struck by a gun-stock and dangerously injured. Cadet Gray, of the 1st Class, seeing his comrade's danger, with that courage characteristic of the cadets, threw himself forward and saved the 4th classmen from injury; but, in doing this, he lost his footing and fell, and the wheel of the gun-carriage ran over one of his legs and injured it severely, though no bones were broken.

It is reported here that Cadets Gross, McGrath, and Woodruff, who were recently dropped from the rolls of the Naval Academy because they did not make apologies for being in the cheering insubordination, have all obtained situations in one business house in Philadelphia.

Naval Cadet Harry H. McCord, of New York, a member of the 3d Class, has resigned from the Naval Academy.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

BROOKLYN NAVY-YARD.

Mr. John W. Brisher, for a number of years foreman of masons yards and docks, has been appointed inspector of masonry work for the new sewer, and Mr. M. D. Messenger also appointed the inspector of piles driving for the same work.

Captain Barrymore, the yard pilot, in attempting to jump from the *Triana* to the dock, missed his footing and fell overboard; in falling he struck the elbow of his left arm breaking the bone and bruising himself very badly.

The Training Ship *Minnesota* expected to leave the yard during the latter part of the week for the anchorage off 23d street, North River.

A large number of ship carpenters have been discharged from the C. instruction Department on account of work in the *Trenton* having been nearly completed. Mr. Thorne, for a long time writer in the paymaster's office, has been appointed chief clerk by Paymaster Cunningham, and a Mr. Didden appointed writer.

Chief Engineer C. H. Loring, head of the Steam Engineering Department at this yard, has returned from temporary duty as a member of the "Yard Inspection Board," and until the board is in session again, will resume his duties as Chief Engineer of the Department here.

Several changes have been made among the medical staff of the Naval Hospital and Laboratory. Dr. Bloodgood, now in charge of the Hospital, takes the Laboratory as successor of Dr. Copes, who has been detached, and Medical Director Richard C. Deane, now on duty at Philadelphia, succeeds Dr. Bloodgood in charge of the Hospital.

A corporal attached to the Barracks, while spending some of his pay day money and having a good time outside the yard a few nights since, was pretty badly beaten by some of the "tough gang" who are always hanging around the Barracks or yard ready for a fight.

The weather having become spring like work has been resumed on the new sewer.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

BOSTON NAVY-YARD.

A board is appointed to prepare and report a schedule of wages for the employees of the yard for the quarter ending June 30, 1883. The board is composed of the following officers, viz.: Capt. E. P. Lull, U. S. N.; Naval Constructor Thomas E. Webb, U. S. N.; Civil Engineer U. S. G. White, U. S. N.; Lieut. Comdr. G. F. F. Wilde, U. S. N.

The mechanics' roll was paid on March 20, including the back pay due maintenance Yard and Dock Department, for the month of February. Number of men, 600; amount, \$16,268 07.

A board is appointed to examine all cordage and canvas that has been here ten years or more, with a view to ascertain by actual test that those articles are up to the standard. If they are not,

they will be condemned. Such sizes of cordage on hand that are not at present used, on account of the adoption of wire rigging, may be recommended for sale. The board is Capt. E. P. Lull, Lieut. Comdr. A. G. Snow, Boatswain J. B. Akin, Sailmaker H. A. Stocker.

A board appointed to test and report upon Burtran's Oil Paint, in accordance with orders received from Steam Engineering Dept., consists of Chief Eng. E. D. Robie, Passed Assistant Eng. B. Gragg and Aast. Eng. G. E. Burd.

The yard bell was changed on the 22d from 7.30 A. M. to 7.50 A. M., and from 4.30 P. M. to 5 P. M. The Secretary of the Navy's order seems to give general satisfaction to every one.

The Navy Yard Dramatic Association will give the Comedy School, after Easter, at the yard.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

NEWPORT (R. L.) JOTTINGS.

NEWPORT, March 23, 1883.

The first cottage arrival for the season is Major T. B. Ferguson, of the U. S. Fish Commission.

The temperance revivalists, Mr. and Mrs. Barney, conducted a temperance meeting on board of the *New Hampshire* on Sunday. They were cordially received. The meeting was a success in every particular, and all the officers were pleased. After the service the visitors were shown about the ship by Lieut. Symonds and Chaplain Holway.

Frank W. Major, a landsman, died on board of the *New Hampshire* of meningitis on Sunday. The remains were taken to Pawtucket, R. I., on Tuesday, where his relatives reside. He was 19 years of age.

Engineer Henry S. Craven, U. S. N., has commenced operations at Coasters' Harbor Island. He has the boathouse up and framed.

Paymaster Rand, attached to the torpedo station, is still confined to his rooms on account of illness. Paymaster Fury, attached to the *New Hampshire*, has recovered from his recent indisposition, and resumed his duties.

A summary court-martial was convened on board of the *New Hampshire*, a few days ago, the detail being as follows: Lieut. Richard C. Derby, president; Ensign Benjamin Tappon and Aast. Paymaster Thomas J. Cowle, members, with Aast. Surg. James D. Gatewood as judge advocate. The persons brought up for trial were Alex. McDougal, carpenter's mate, the charge being drunkenness and absent from station without leave, and Oran Hogan, captain of the forecastle, for being drunk while on duty. The sentences have not been announced as yet.

The United States steamer *Nina*, attached to the torpedo station, left here Wednesday morning for New York, where she is to be repaired. Lieut. T. C. McLean was in command.

The torpedo class is expected to report May 1.

Paymaster Rand, U. S. N., will go to Boston early next week for the purpose of consulting an oculist, his eyes being in a serious condition.

Until further orders, no meteorological observations will be taken at the signal office at this place. The present signal officer, Sergeant William McGilivray, will soon give place to a less expensive person, who will simply be called upon to display signals.

Captain Thomas O. Selfridge, in command of the torpedo station, will shortly leave for the West. He will be absent some weeks.

Commodore S. B. Luce, U. S. N., is in town.

REVENUE MARINE.

Capt. Frank Barr, of the Revenue Marine, has an improved gasoline buoy nearly ready for service.

The *Dexter* was at Whitestone on March 17, and sailed eastward the next day, in charge of Lieut. Roath, her commander having been ordered to New York on a board of inquiry.

The *Woodbury* arrived at Portland, Me., March 16, with the survivors of the schooner *J. W. Sawyer*, wrecked on Swan Island.

Major Clark, Chief of the Revenue Marine Service, visits New York in connection with the expenditure of \$16,000 appropriated for the purchase of steam launches for the use of the service.

The following officers of the Revenue Marine Service have been ordered to appear before the Examining Board, which will meet in Washington on March 26 for examination for promotion, viz.: 1st assistant engineers, Horace Hassell, A. L. Churchill, and A. J. Daily; 2d assistant engineers, H. C. Henshaw, J. T. Keleher, H. C. Whitworth, C. F. Coffin, F. Randall, W. J. Phillips, Philip Little and H. F. Loveaire. 1st Asst. Engr. A. L. Broadbent has been assigned to duty on the Revenue steamer *Corcoran* at San Francisco.

LOYAL LEGION.

The Department of State has presented to Col. John P. Nicholson, for the Loyal Legion of Pennsylvania, a set of the Government publications during the years 1861-7. Embracing as it does the reports of the Secretaries of State, War, and Navy, with the Executive Documents, Journals of the Senate and House of Representatives, with the reports of their various committees, it makes a complete military, naval, and political history of the struggle of 1861-5. This in addition to the miscellaneous books relating to the war in the possession of the Pennsylvania Commandery, gives them one of the best collections on the subject, and we hope this fact will be borne in mind by the members of the Order, and Col. Nicholson be encouraged by contributions and donations to increase its usefulness.

At a meeting of the Massachusetts Commandery, held at Boston, March 7, the following were elected members: Col. T. E. Barker, U. S. V.; Major G. M. Bascom, U. S. A.; Col. H. A. Hale, U. S. V., and Captain J. P. Reynolds, U. S. V. Colonel T. A. Dodge, U. S. A., has contributed \$100 to this Commandery for the purchase of books.

At a meeting of the California Commandery Loyal Legion held at San Francisco March 19 the following were elected members of the Order: Capt. John C. White, 1st U. S. Artillery; Capt. J. Macdonough, U. S. V.; Lieut. C. A. Kennedy, U. S. V., and Lieut. E. B. Jerome, U. S. V.

At meeting of the District of Columbia Commandery, to be held April 4, the following candidates for membership will be balloted for: Major W. M. Caldwell, Paymaster U. S. V.; Lieut. W. B. Thompson, U. S. V.; Lieutenant David B. Parker, U. S. V.; Captain C. F. Sawyer, U. S. V.; Surgeon N. F. Graham, U. S. V.; Lieut. F. Hatton, U. S. V.; General C. F. Manderson, U. S. V. This commandery has a proposition afoot to use a large room at the Arlington for meeting to be kept open at all times as headquarters, thereby offering the advantages of a club-room. The total membership March 10 was 177, a gain of 23 over last return.

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7TH REGIMENT BAND N. G. S. N. Y.—C. A. CAPPA, BAND Leader. Orchestra and Military Band. Office—POND'S MUSIC STORE, 25 Union Square, New York.

THE statement giving the time of retirement of the Army during the next ten years, which was to have been completed last January, is about as far from now as it was then. The difficulty is in getting the exact date of birth of all the officers. In several cases officers have given different dates at different times and in writing back for further information great delay is occasioned, and then new questions arise which had not before presented itself.

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U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 24, 1883.

Office, No. 240 Broadway, New York.
SUBSCRIPTION, SIX DOLLARS A YEAR.

No attention is paid to anonymous communications, but the wishes of contributors as to the use of their names will be scrupulously regarded.

Remittances should be made by check, draft, or post-office or express money order, made payable to W. C. and F. P. Church. Postmasters are obliged to register letters if requested. No responsibility is assumed for subscriptions paid to agents, and it is best to remit direct to the office.

Subscriptions, \$6 a year, and pro rata for a less period.

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240 Broadway, New York.

"TO OBLIGE BENSON."

SOME of the daily papers of New York are greatly exercised in mind because of the sorrows of an enlisted man of Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., one Thomas Benson, who seems to regard himself, and appears to be regarded by the sympathizing newspapers as a sort of "Fox's Martyr." According to the story, as given, Benson, for the offence of "being absent without leave for two days, was sentenced to dishonorable discharge with loss of all pay and allowances, and to confinement at hard labor for three years, the confinement mitigated, however, to one year on account of good records in days gone by." The facts are, as we note from our files, that Private Thos. Benson was tried by a General Court-martial at Fort Porter, N. Y., last Dec. for repeated violations of the 32d Article of War (absence without leave) and for the specific offence of having been absent without leave from November 26 to November 28. The specification to the charge was in terms as follows:

"In this, that Private Thomas Benson, of Company G, 10th Infantry, having been duly convicted of violation of 32d Article of War, and having for said offence undergone a sentence of forfeiture of four dollars and ten days confinement, published in garrison Court-martial Orders No. 117, Fort Porter, N. Y., October 5, 1880; and having been also duly convicted of violation of the 32d, 33d, and 62d Articles of War, and having for said offence undergone a sentence of forty days' confinement and forfeiture of twenty dollars, published in General Court-martial Orders No. 46, Headquarters Department of the East, June 17th, 1881; and having also been duly convicted of violation of the 32d Article of War, and having undergone for said offence a sentence of forfeiture of forty dollars and confinement for term of three months, excepting as to certain unexpired portion of said term of confinement remitted by proper authority, which said sentence was published in General Court-martial Orders No. 77, Headquarters Department of the East, October 21, 1881; and having also been duly convicted of violation of the 32d Article of War repeated, and having undergone for said offence a sentence of forfeiture of ten dollars of his monthly pay for three months and confinement for a term of three months, which sentence was published in General Court-martial Orders No. 78, Headquarters Department of the East, August 19, 1882; he, the said Private Benson, did again absent himself from his company and proper station without leave from his commanding officer, from about 9 o'clock, A. M., on the 26th day of November, 1882, until about 8 o'clock, P. M., on the 28th day of said month. This at Fort Porter, N. Y."

Upon this he plead guilty, his plea was confirmed, and he was sentenced to dishonorable discharge, forfeiture of all pay and allowances, and to confinement at hard labor for three years. The reviewing officer, however, in consideration of the good record of the prisoner, long before he had commenced his downward career, mitigated the confinement to one year. The man was an "incorrigible"; repeated trials and punishment had produced no effect for good upon him, so, finally, when he had tested forbearance to the utmost, he was tried by General Court-martial for a specific offence committed, but not previously dealt with, and the long list of convictions for the like offence was adduced at the trial, precisely as is customary in both the State and U. S. Courts in criminal cases, in order to enable the court to award an appropriate punishment to an old offender.

We are aware that some object to this insertion in the specification of offences for which a soldier has already been tried, convicted and punished, and that others are in favor of it, and deem it perfectly legal. It seems to us that it makes little difference whether the former master goes into the body of the specification or goes before the court in the shape of evidence to show he is an old offender. The end is the same. The soldier having repeated his offences time out of number comes again before a court for his last offence, and the court deals with him accordingly, to show to him and to the Army that a point may be reached where a light offence fully deserves and will receive heavy punishment. The "discovery of Benson" by papers which are usually too much occupied with other things to give much heed to Army interests has served a good purpose if it has enlightened the public on these little matters of Army discipline, and indicated that "to oblige Benson," who evidently tried his best to get a severe punishment, a General Court-martial was found ready to further his wishes, and may be found again to meet the views of those similarly situated.

We might, while on that theme, pursue the question as to whether the regular Army in time of peace is any the better for mere technicalities in its administration of military justice, but will await a case more to the point than that of Benson's.

We congratulate the Army upon the prospects of promotion which offer as the result of the construction put upon the law of retirement by the War Department. In one point of view it is always a subject of regret when the casualties of the service remove from active duty faithful and experienced officers, but even those affected can find cause for satisfaction in the reflection that if one goeth another cometh, and that others in their turn are profiting by what has helped to give them place and preferment in their day.

"And though the warrior's sun may set,
It's light shall linger round us yet,
Bright, radiant, blest."

We gave last week a list of officers already ordered before Retiring Boards. Since the retirements are to be made the Army will be thankful that the majority of the officers selected are of high rank, and presuming that retirements will follow examination, it may not be amiss to consider the promotions which will ensue. In the Cavalry arm the retirement of Colonel Neill will promote Lieut. Col. Elmer Otis, 7th Cavalry, to Colonel 8th Cavalry; Major A. W. Evans, 3d Cavalry, to Lieut. Col. 7th Cavalry; Capt. S. B. M. Young, 8th Cavalry, to Major 3d Cavalry; 1st Lieut. Edmund Luff, 8th Cavalry, to a captaincy, and 2d Lieut. Josiah H. King most likely to a 1st lieutenancy. In the Artillery arm the retirement of Capt. MacConnell will promote 1st Lieut. S. M. Mills, 5th Artillery, now on duty with Gen. Hazen, to captain in his regiment, and 2d Lieut. W. R. Hamilton, 5th Artillery, at present on college duty, but soon to join his regiment, to a 1st lieutenancy. In the Infantry arm the retirements of Colonels Buell and Vanvoast, Major Bush and Capt. Mahon will entail quite a respectable number of promotions. Lieut. Col. John S. Mason, of the 20th, will become Colonel of the 15th Infantry; Lieut. Col. J. N. G. Whistler, of the 5th, Colonel of the 9th Infantry; Major C. R. Layton, of the 5th, Lieut. Col. of the 20th Infantry; Major M. A. Cochran, of the 12th, Lieut. Col. of the 5th Infantry; Capt. David Krause, 14th, F. Mears, 9th, and R. H. Hall, 10th Infantry, will each be promoted to Major; 1st Lieut. Chas. H. Warrens, of the 14th, will attain a captaincy, and so will 1st Lieut. W. B. Pease, of the 9th; 1st Lieut. E. O. Gibson, of the 10th, and 1st Lieut. W. H. Vinal, of the 16th Infantry. It is possible there may be some changes in the programme before final consummation, and the above is merely intended as an outline of the probable action based upon the present aspect.

Captain Emory Clift, 18th U. S. Infantry, has been added to the list of officers to go before the Retiring Board at Governor's Island, of which Major General Hancock is president. Should he be retired, 1st Lieut. Harry G. Cavenaugh, 13th Infantry, will obtain his company.

The retirement of 1st Lieut. Edwin P. Clark, 10th Infantry, March 17, in addition to the seven we reported last week, leaves the number of vacancies just mentioned. His retirement promotes 2d Lieut. S. Y. Seyburn to be 1st lieutenant.

So far as can be ascertained no further retirements will now be made from disability until the three recent appointed retiring boards have made their report. Another month will probably have elapsed before this is done. The intention of Secretary Lincoln then is to select from those who have been found incapacitated by the present board and the remaining eleven who have

already passed retiring boards, the five officers to fill existing vacancies. The probabilities are, however, that they will be taken from those who have been examined by the new retiring boards. As already stated, Secretary Lincoln has expressed himself in favor of getting officers of higher rank out of the way first in order to increase the opportunities for promotion. It is thought by some that Capt. H. M. Benson, 7th Infantry, and Lieut. Wm. R. Harmon, 10th Cavalry, may be retired, but it is doubtful because their retirement would create trouble in the matter of promotion. If they were retired the two senior second lieutenants, 2d Lieut. Calvin Esterly, 10th Cavalry, and 2d Lieut. Samuel R. Douglas, 7th Infantry, who have tendered their resignations, which do not take effect for some time yet, could claim promotion. It was for this reason that these two retirements were not made. There is a probability of their getting the next two vacancies that may occur after the resignation of the two second lieutenants have taken effect.

THE reduction of the Pay Department of the Army, in accordance with the provision in the recent Army Appropriation act, will commence to-day, March 24, when Major T. C. H. Smith will retire by reason of having reached 64 years of age. If retirements are depended on no appointments can be made until 1894, when the maximum number will have been reduced to forty as fixed by law. During the next eleven years one brigadier-general, two colonels, and eleven majors will have reached the age of 64. Paymaster T. C. H. Smith has not earned all his honors in the Pay Department. He entered service in September, 1861, as lieutenant-colonel 1st Ohio Cavalry, and served during the Civil War as brigadier-general of Volunteers. He was mustered out in 1866, and appointed paymaster in April, 1878.

THE citizens of Leavenworth to show their esteem for Major Gen. John Pope, U. S. A., as "a neighbor, friend, soldier, and citizen," presented him with a handsome sword at Fort Leavenworth on the morning of March 14. Over fifty prominent citizens were present. Judge Crozier made the presentation speech, and alluded in terms of respect and admiration to the General, and concluded by saying: "Under your administration Fort Leavenworth has grown to be one of the most beautiful spots in all the land, and we believe that you were at no time unmindful of the delights its adornment would afford the people of our city. The gift we offer is not alone a token, but a souvenir. While it is an expression, though a faint one, of admiration and appreciation of you as a man and an officer, we hope it may serve, too, as a remembrance and always recall to you the fact that the people of Leavenworth are sincerely your friends and well-wishers. May you live long in the enjoyment of the honestly earned honors you so gracefully wear."

Gen. Pope responded appropriately and feelingly, saying: "I hope and trust that my official life may be lived out among you, and if, when the time of separation comes, I can feel sure that your sorrow and regret at parting will be one tithe of that which I shall feel, I shall have reason to be abundantly satisfied." After social courtesies a most interesting occasion came to a conclusion. Gen. Pope is not only a gentleman of wide information and fine intellectual qualities, but is one of the very best administrative officers in the Army, and this compliment to him is a pleasant expression of the esteem in which he is deservedly held by all classes of citizens at Fort Leavenworth.

THE "Twilight Club," an association of gentlemen in New York, whose object is "to cultivate intellectual good fellowship, and enjoy Rational Recreation," have laid down the following unique platform of "principles": "No Constitution, No By-Laws, No President, No Dues, No Initiation Fees, No Salaries, No Debts or pecuniary obligations, No Defalcations, No Watering Stock, No Decamping Treasurer, No Cliques, No Duelling, No Scandal, No Profanity, No Late Hours, No Excess in Drinking, No Puns, No Gush, No Lengthy Speeches, No 'Papers,' No 'High Ideal,' No 'Grand Reform,' In short, No Red Tape, No Formality, No Humbug." Its programme is: "A Dinner without Wine at 6 o'clock, sharp, \$1.00. Interspersed with Music, Recitations and Ten Minute Practical Shop Talks by Members." The universal adoption of some of these principles, which it is not necessary for us to indicate, might be of practical service to the Army and Navy.

THE officers and crew of the *Ashuelot* are to be retained on board the *Richmond* for the present. A recent telegram from the Admiral of the Asiatic station reports, as we stated last week, that the result of the

inquiry into the loss of the *Ashuelot* makes Commander H. E. Mullan culpable. As there were not enough officers on the station to try Commander Mullan, Capts. Joseph H. Miller and Wm. P. McCann and Master Samuel C. Lemly have been ordered out there, the latter as judge advocate of the court. They left Washington on Tuesday for San Francisco, where they will take passage on the 29th inst. for Yokohama. The remainder of the Court will be selected from the officers on the Asiatic station. The Court-martial will be held on the flagship. The specific charges preferred against Commander Mullan are not definitely known, but according to the report in a private letter which reached the ears of the Secretary of the Navy, the loss of the vessel is ascribed to the temporary incapacity of her commanding officer, resulting from an indiscretion on his part.

THOSE who imagine that our Army officers, on retirement from active service, cease to take an active interest in Army matters would do well to attend some of the meetings of the Military Service Institution, where they will find Gen. Fry, Gen. Vogdes and a host of others, discussing with all the ardor of youth, subjects, to the elucidation of which they contribute from a rich and varied experience. They don't agree among themselves, any more than the younger men, but then in their disagreements they are "not chaos-like together crush'd and bruis'd, but, as the world harmoniously confus'd, where order in variety we see."

A "Non-Commissioned Officer" writes us complaining that some officer at Fort McKinney has, in a published letter, applied the term "bullet-headed" to the non-commissioned officers attending school there. We do not suppose that the non-commissioned officers at Fort McKinney are behind their brethren at other posts in intelligence and soldierly qualities, and taking the most charitable view of the matter, we presume the obnoxious term was inserted to "round out" a sentence and without any deliberate intention to insult that class of soldiers which, for the benefit of the Army at large, most needs support and encouragement.

A CIRCULAR recently issued by General Schofield shows that from four regiments of infantry serving in the Division of the Pacific there were 46 desertions in the period between October 1 and December 31, 1882, and that in the same period there were 84 desertions from an equal number of cavalry and artillery regiments (3 cavalry, 1 artillery.)

THE Advisory Board completed the plan for the machinery for the new vessel *Chicago*, and turned over the drawings to Engineer in Chief Shock on Thursday, who will go to work immediately upon the details. According to the plans adopted she will have four pairs of upright cylindrical, beam compound engines, setting athwart ship, and designed to develop 5,000 indicated horse power. Large portions of the work will be of steel in order to combine lightness with strength. Their estimated work with a pressure of 100 pounds square inch. Each two pairs of engines are inclosed in watertight compartments. The boilers are arranged in two apartments. The vessel, it is proposed, will have a storage capacity of 800 tons of coal, and is estimated to have an average sea speed of 15 knots.

WE publish this week a letter from a correspondent, on the subject of extra and daily duty men, which should command itself to attention, as it comes from one whose experience at a large garrisoned post qualifies him to discuss the subject. We have referred of late to the efforts of Department Commanders in this connection, but we infer that what is necessary to establish a thorough system, general in its application, is what our correspondent suggests, namely an order from the War Department defining what comes under the heads of "duty," "extra duty," "special duty," and "daily duty," and endeavoring to regulate, so far as practicable, details throughout the service. Experience has demonstrated, we think, that this matter cannot be regulated so as to conserve the best interests of the service unless by a fixed regulation, governing the whole Army, so far as the necessities of the various posts and places will permit. With reference to "daily duty" as it is technically referred to in the rosters, we have long been puzzled to know what it really means, for certainly a man on guard, police, etc., or any other regular duty is just as much doing daily duty as the man on "daily duty" as company cook or company clerk. The term is a misnomer, so, indeed, is "extra duty," in much that it is held to cover. Now that Department Commanders are stirring in the matter, we shall doubtless

soon see a general revision of the whole subject. "Customs of Service" in matters of designation of various kinds of duty are, of course, well enough, and worthy of observance until time has demonstrated to the proper authority that a better custom is necessary and calls for initiation.

Gen. Crook, in order that there may be no mistake about this matter, directs in a recent order that "all officers on duty with troops and companies will practice with their respective commands at all target firing, and be included in the regular monthly reports of target practice."

OUR correspondent "Lex" goes over again the argument which was so fully presented in the *JOURNAL* of July 9, 1881 (p. 1032), to show that under the law as it now stands cadet service should be included in computing longevity pay. One or more paymasters have, we understand, been made the victims of stoppages because they have followed this view of the law, the Pay Department having in all cases charged the amount allowed for cadet service to the paymaster, leaving him to settle the matter with the officer receiving the money. The paymasters taking this venture are, we understand, new to their duties, and are not likely to repeat the experiment after a more extended experience in the matter of stoppages. The Paymaster General has also received several accounts of officers for credit for cadet service. The officer, however, making the application is immediately informed that in view of the Attorney General's decision of 1878 his claim cannot be allowed.

The policy of the Pay Department is so well determined that there seems to be no way of reversing it except by a decision in the courts. Our correspondent, "Justice," in his letter of July 9, 1881, showed by an extract from the proceedings of Congress that the understanding at the time of the passage of the act was that the words "actual time of service," in the law as it at present stands, included cadet service. But the Pay Department follows the opinion of the Attorney-Generals Cushing and MacVeigh. Mr. Cushing said: "The internal military organization of the Academy is for the purpose of military instruction. It is not actual service in the Army. The rank of the cadet within the Academy as commissioned officer, non-commissioned officer and private, is not rank in the Army." Mr. MacVeigh, following this opinion, said: "It is very true that the Corps of Cadets at West Point constitute a part of the Army, but it does not follow that a cadet pursuing his studies at West Point is in *actual service in the Army* within the meaning of the clause in the Army Appropriation bill."

Thus it would appear that, so long as the authorities at Washington hold to their present opinion there is small profit in persuading Paymasters to receive pay accounts in which cadet service is included in the computation of longevity. The proper course is to make up a case for the courts.

UNDER the operations of the recent law in regard to brevet rank and its consequent effect upon aides, Capt. G. B. Russell, 9th Infantry, of General Augur's staff, would join his company at Fort D. A. Russell, but orders of this week continue him on General Augur's staff on temporary special duty; Captain John R. Myrick, 3d Artillery, of General Terry's staff, returns to his battery at Mount Vernon Barracks, Ala.; Captain G. F. Towle, 19th Infantry, of General Terry's staff, to his company at Fort Clark, Texas; 1st Lieut. C. E. S. Wood, 21st Infantry, of General Howard's staff, to his company at Boise Barracks, Idaho, as soon as his present leave expires, and Lieutenant John M. Baldwin, 5th Artillery, of General Hunt's staff, to his battery at Fort Schuyler, N. Y. H.

A GRAND summary of the returns of England's Volunteers for the year 1882 show totals of 199 Light Horse, 32,057 Artillery, 7,359 Engineers, 37 Mounted Rifles, 136,226 Rifles, or 55 per cent of the authorized establishment of 246,119. The returns are as follows:

Per cent.	Per cent.
Efficients to Enrolled.	Inspection to Enrolled.
Light Horse.....80.77	76.54
Artillery.....95.63	83.78
Engineer.....96.12	82.72
Mounted Rifle.....73.08	71.15
Rifle.....96.32	85.21
	96.16
	84.88

The Superintendent of the Yellowstone Park, in a communication to the Secretary of the Interior, says that stories to the effect that game is being killed in the park are untrue. Secretary Teller requested the Secretary of War, this week, to detail a military guard for the protection of the park property, and Secretary Lincoln promised to comply with the request.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

Captain F. V. Greene, Engineer Corps, U. S. A., has submitted to Col. Lydecker a report on the proposition to require all telegraph and other electric wires in Washington to be placed under ground. Capt. Greene recommends that the commissioners prohibit the further erection of poles on the streets for carrying electric wires; that experiments be made on the fire alarm wire to test an underground system less expensive than those now in use; that estimates be submitted to Congress next fall for placing all the fire alarm wires under ground, and that a special report be made to Congress, with plans of the underground routes proposed for the different companies in Washington, and the draft of a bill to compel the removal of the overhead wires at an early date. In transmitting the report to the Board of Commissioners, Colonel Lydecker heartily concurs in the above recommendation.

The Washington *Sunday Herald* says: Secretary of War Lincoln is winning golden opinions in his Department. A prominent Army officer, in speaking of him, says: "He is the first Secretary of War since Jefferson Davis who has completely mastered the details of the Department. I think that it is safe to say that he is as familiar with the minutiae of the service as the most experienced Army officer. There is no question now connected with the service which finds him unprepared. For the reason of his great familiarity and equipment he is the absolute master and head of the Department. He has devoted as much care and study to his work as if he were building up a law practice of \$50,000 a year." Then this distinguished officer added: "We are all proud of Mr. Lincoln. We are only too glad to testify to him our respect and honor. I am especially glad of his success on account of his great father. Judging Robert T. Lincoln upon his merits alone, I think it is enough to say of him, he is a worthy son of his great father."

Decisions in the case of Lieut. Geo. M. McClure and Chief Engineer W. H. Rutherford, both on the retired list of the Navy, involving the questions of longevity pay will be rendered by the Court of Claims on Monday, March 26. Owing to the illness of the counsel for Walker A. Newton, his case will not come up in the Court of Claims until the April term. Mr. Newton was dropped from the Army list under the act of June 15, 1870, which provides for the dropping of officers who had been absent for three months without leave. He claims that the action of the President in his case was not legal.

An enterprise has recently been inaugurated in Washington which may interest officers of the Army and Navy. An apartment house is to be built on the triangular piece of ground at the intersection of New Hampshire avenue, 20th and N. streets, intended to supply homes at a moderate cost, each apartment to have a parlor, dining room, three or four bedrooms, bathroom, kitchen, and a sufficiency of closets and other rooms. The rents will be from \$40 to \$60 per month. It has not yet been decided whether to make it a co-operative enterprise, in which each apartment is to be owned by a shareholder, or whether to make it a joint stock company for investment. The size of the lot is 139 feet on New Hampshire avenue, 115 feet on 20th, and 84 feet on N street. The site is on high ground, one square from Dupont Circle, and surrounded by 7,000 feet of parking, which is to be enclosed as a garden surrounding the house. As the building faces on three streets, there will be abundant and direct sunlight for all the rooms. The gentlemen interested in this enterprise have also formed a joint stock company to build a larger apartment house on the northwest corner of 16th and H streets, adjoining Mr. Corcoran's grounds, and facing the President's Mansion and Lafayette square. Mr. Carl Pfeiffer, of New York, is the architect.

According to a statement of an Army officer, who ought to know, Senator Logan is the author of that little piece of legislation in the Army bill which opens the Quartermaster and Subsistence Departments to appointment from civil life. Senator Logan has always been in the habit of calling the Subsistence Department the "Commissary Department," and as that is the way it is incorrectly designated in the clause alluded to, makes it still more evident that he is responsible for its appearance in the bill. It is also reported that he has recommended a civilian for the existing vacancy in the Quartermaster's Department.

The act prescribing regulations for the Soldiers' Home at Washington was printed the early part of the week, and we give the correct text of the bill elsewhere. The Secretary and Treasurer of that institution has furnished all the members of the new Board of Commissioners with a copy of the act, accompanied with a notice that a meeting will be held March 24. This will be the first meeting of the full Board of Commissioners. What will be done the members do not know themselves yet. Probably nothing more than organize. One of the most prominent applicants for the Deputy Governorship is Bvt. Brig. Gen. David B. McKibbin. He is said to have almost every Senator and Representative remaining in Washington working for him. This is probably exaggerated, but it is known that he is well endorsed. The understanding of the Commissioners since the official copy of the act has been received, is that the former law confining the appointment of officers of the Home to retired officers of the Army has not been repealed.

Cadet Engineer Harry Girard Leopold proposes to dispute the right of the Navy Department to class him and others of his grade with the Naval cadets under the new law. On the 19th of March he filed with the Court of Claims a petition in which he states certain preliminary facts. First, that he is a citizen; next, that he is a "graduate" of the Naval

Academy, and has been classified as such in the Navy Register, and treated by the Navy Department as such, except that since January 8, 1883, he has not received the full pay due him as a cadet engineer graduate.

Fifth. Petitioner further shows that after having graduated from the Naval Academy, and having been duly classified upon the official records of the Navy Department as a graduate, he is now addressed, and has been recently re-classified as a "Naval cadet" under the provisions of the act of August 5, 1882, which provisions petitioner conceives have no such application to him, or to other cadet engineers, who, like himself, had graduated prior to the passage of said act, as is now sought to be made of them by the said Department.

Sixth. Petitioner shows that the said act of August 5, 1882, in so far as it necessitates a re-classification of cadet engineers, applies exclusively to "under-graduates," and not to "graduates"; and that an appropriation was specifically made by said act for the pay of "seventy-three cadet engineers, graduates"—which number included and was principally composed of, the members of the classes of 1881 and 1882, of which latter class your petitioner was a member, and hence was one of the "seventy-three specially designated, and whose pay was provided for in the said act."

Seventh. Petitioner further shows that the action of the Department above referred to will lead to great and manifest injustice to him, and to all other cadet engineers who graduated in the years 1881 and 1882; that, under the ruling upon which said action is based, petitioner will, in June, 1884, be subjected to an examination in seamanship, navigation, and gunnery, upon which matters he is necessarily ignorant, and in which he cannot now perfect himself; that he will be obliged to compete in such examination with cadet midshipmen (now called Naval cadets), who will have had six years' special training in those branches; and that the result of such proceeding will be necessarily fatal to him and to his classmates.

Your petitioner therefore conceives that the ruling of the Navy Department, as to his status under the act of August 5, 1882, and as to the pay to which he is legally entitled, is wrong; that petitioner is not now a "naval cadet," but that on the fifth day of August, 1882, he was, and he still is a graduated cadet engineer, and is entitled to be paid as such; and that, up to March 1, 1883, there is legally due to him as such a balance of salary amounting to \$50.50, over and above all just credits and offsets. Wherefore petitioner prays judgment for that amount.

H. G. LEOPOLD, Petitioner.

The accounting officers of the Treasury will shortly take up the claims of naval officers for credit for non-continued and enlisted service. These are cases similar to those of Boatswain McDonald and several other warrant officers which the Second Comptroller disallowed some time ago, and to which we alluded. Under the following provision in the recent Naval Appropriation act these claims can now be allowed:

And all officers of the Navy shall be credited with the actual time they may have served as officers or enlisted men in the regular or volunteer Army or Navy, or both, and shall receive all the benefits of such actual service in all respects in the same manner as if all said service had been continuous and in the regular Navy in the lowest grade having graduated pay held by such officer since last entering the service: *Provided*, That nothing in this clause shall be so construed as to authorize any change in the dates of commission or in the relative rank of such officers: *Provided further*, That nothing herein contained shall so construed as to give any additional pay to any such officer during the time of his service in the volunteer army or navy.

The majority of the warrant officers of the service and several officers of the line and staff will be entitled to credit in computing longevity pay under this proviso. It is the intention of the accounting officers to pass upon this class of claims during the summer, and submit the names of those entitled to the benefits of this act to Congress at the next session for an appropriation. There was no funds appropriated at the last session for this purpose.

The fatal question this week has been as to whether President Arthur is to spend a few weeks' rest at Fortress Monroe or in Florida. It seems to be decided that he will go to Florida after the visit of General Diaz to Washington next week. The difficulty with the decision so far as the President is concerned, is that he needs rest, and is at a loss to know how to secure it. Whichever way he turns he is pursued by the vision of reception committees and visiting delegations which make repose impossible.

So far as known the President has not decided upon any one as yet for the vacancy in the Quartermaster's Department. A prominent Army officer, who seems to have entered to the White House is satisfied that he will not appoint a civilian to the place. The pressure brought to bear is tremendous. The Deputy Governor of the Soldier's Home is also yet to be decided upon as far as can be learned.

No arrangements have yet been made regarding the summer encampment of the batteries stationed at the Washington Barracks and Fort McHenry under command of General Ayres, Colonel 2d Artillery. When the time comes, however, it is expected that the camping grounds at Gaithersburg, Md., will be again chosen.

Secretary Chandler has not approved the circular revising the regulations for Naval officers' uniforms as proposed by the board recently in session at the Navy Department, and probably will not in view of the strong protests that have been made against it. A petition signed by almost every officer in Washington was sent to Secretary Chandler this week recommending that the present uniform be kept in use, as it is regarded as superior to that of any other service, and to be compelled to make a change would necessitate an expense which many could not well afford. According to the report of the board, it is understood that the full dress coat and belt, cap, shoulder-straps, and overcoats will be abolished. The circular is still in the hands of the printer.

The annual meeting of the Navy Mutual Aid Association will be held in Washington, Tuesday, April 3, 1883, at 7.30 p. m., for the purpose of receiving annual report of secretary and treasurer, and for the election of officers and board of directors for ensuing year. Proxies of absent voters should be in writing duly signed by the voters.

The Advisory Board is now engaged upon the plans for the machines, submitted by the Engineer Bureau, for the ironclads *Puritan*, *Amphitrite*, and *Monadnock*. These plans are similar to those upon which the machinery in the *Man* *monom* was made.

The Board on the Revision of the Navy Regulations has completed its duties and adjourned.

The following proviso, under the head of War Department, in the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation act, has attracted the attention of Navy Department officials as being somewhat singular: "Provided, that the provisions of the act entitled," etc., "which authorized the appointment of an Assistant Secretary of the Navy be, and the same are, hereby repealed." It is supposed that Congress intended to repeal the act of last year making provision for an Assistant Secretary of War and an Assistant Secretary of the Navy, but according to this provision only that portion of the act providing for an Assistant Secretary of the Navy has been repealed. No appropriation, however, is made for either; so that it is evident that it was the intention of Congress to abolish both offices. At any rate, it was not intended to abolish the position of Assistant Secretary of the Navy, and not the Assistant Secretary of War, as it was upon Secretary Lincoln's recommendation that steps were taken to repeal the law. If either was intended to be kept, it was the Assistant Secretary of the Navy, as Secretary Chandler, in a letter to the House Appropriation Committee, very strongly objected to the repeal of the law providing for this officer. An effort was also made in the Senate Appropriation Committee to have the law retained, but without avail.

ARMY ORDERS TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

The Retiring Board convened at Fort Porter, Buffalo, New York, January 25, 1883, is dissolved. So much of special order as relates to Captain George B. Russell, 9th Infantry, is temporarily suspended, and Captain Russell will report for special duty in the Department of Texas. Captain O. E. Michaels, Ordnance Department, will proceed on or about April 1, 1883, from Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia, to Wilmington, Del., on business connected with the Ordnance Department, and on completion will return to his proper station. Leave is further extended Lieut. David N. McDonald, 4th Cavalry, to March 1 (S. O., W. D., March 1).

The following changes in the Medical Department are made:

Capt. Joseph Y. Porter is relieved from duty in the Department of the South, and will report for duty in the Department of Texas. Capt. Henry G. Burton will, at expiration of his leave, be relieved from duty in the Department of the East, and will report for duty in the Department of Dakota (S. O., W. D., March 22).

The order of 2d Lieut. Robert W. Dowdy, 17th Infantry, to the University of South, Sewanee, Tenn., is amended to take effect August 15, 1883, instead of July 1 (S. O., W. D., March 21).

Sergeant Charles Bolton and Private Robert J. Cook will report to the Chief Signal Officer for duty in connection with the Greely relief expedition. 2d Lieut. Frank B. McCoy, 24th Infantry, now on leave, will report for duty to the Superintendent of Recruiting Service, New York City, and conduct a detachment of recruits to the Department of Dakota. On completion of this duty he will join his company. So much of special order as announces the resignation of 1st Lieut. Chas. Humphreys, 3d Artillery, is rescinded. Lieut. Wm. T. Rossell, Engineer Corps, will proceed from Jacksonville, Florida, to St. Augustine, on public business, and will then return to his proper station (S. O., W. D., March 22).

RELIEVING THE ARCTIC SIGNAL STATIONS.

The Signal Office is now preparing to relieve the signal stations of observation at Point Barrow, Alaska, and at Lady Franklin Bay, established in 1881.

It was hoped to maintain these observations until 1884, but the terms of the last appropriation for this work are such that it has been decided to recall both parties during the coming summer, if possible. There is little doubt with regard to the station at Point Barrow being reached, and a vessel will sail from San Francisco during June next with orders to Lieutenant Ray to cease operations and return with his party. The relief of Lieutenant Greely at Lady Franklin Bay is a more difficult task, and was attempted last year without success. Not only is the latitude a higher one, but the narrowness of Smith Sound and Kennedy Channel, which form the only southern outlet for the vast masses of ice in the great Polar Sea, render navigation in those waters both perilous and uncertain.

Caches of stores and two whaleboats were last year left at Littleton Island and Cape Island, the localities having been agreed upon with Lieutenant Greely in the event of a failure of the vessel to get through the ice. The original intention was to communicate with this station yearly, renew the supplies, bring back the sick and disabled, recruit the colony with able-bodied men, and gradually extend the field of research into a more northern latitude.

This year a determined effort will be made to communicate with this station, and a vessel will leave St. Johns as early as July 1 with a complete outfit of provisions and everything needed for the relief of the party. If the condition of the ice will permit and the station can be reached the entire party, numbering about thirty persons, will be brought away and the work continued. In view of the possibility that this cannot be done, supplies of all kinds will be taken sufficient for the entire party for fifteen months, and a winter station will be made by the relief party at Littleton Cove, near Littleton Island, to which Lieutenant Greely must retreat with his party during the coming fall. This will involve a march over the ice floes, or the almost impassable cliffs which form the shore, of not less than two hundred miles. As soon as possible after the failure to get through the ice is evident a party of men will sledge up the sound, following the west shore, to communicate with Lieutenant Greely and render his party assistance.

The Signal Service has had constructed three sledges, which are believed to combine the essentials of strength and lightness so necessary to Arctic travel. They have the approval of Chief Engineer Melville and Lieutenant Berry. The more prominent features in the construction of these sledges were suggested by the first named officer, and are the result of his experience while on the *Jeannette* and during the retreat which followed the loss of that vessel.

The relief party of this year will consist of one officer, Lieut. Ernest A. Garlington, of the 7th Cavalry; one surgeon, not yet selected, and ten or twelve men, all of whom have been detailed from regiments serving in the Northwest, where they have been exposed to extreme cold. In view of the probable failure to reach Lieutenant Greely a suitable building will be taken from St. John's, in which the combined parties can be sheltered during the long months of an Arctic winter. The detail for the relief party to be sent to Lady Franklin Bay is now in Washington awaiting instruction in the use of the ship's compass and handling the oars of a whaleboat, which experience may be very necessary to Lieutenant Garlington's command before it reaches its destination.

Lieutenant Garlington is now in New York arranging for the purchase of outfit for his men.

CARDS have been issued for the marriage of Miss Florence Allington, daughter of Mrs. Benjamin Brandreth, to Lieut. Herbert J. Slocum, 7th U. S. Cavalry, at Trinity Church, Sing Sing, N. Y., Thursday, April 12.

WEST POINT FUZZ.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

In a letter of the 10th I said of the communication to which I was replying, it is "clear enough." In your issue of the 17th the writer of that communication submits an argument to prove that he expressed himself "very obscurely," and thus convict me of a blunder in having given him credit for clearness. "That's a good joke on Snyder." I grant him undisputed benefit of his demonstration, but regret that my bounty was rejected, and that I cannot venture to bestow it on his last letter. That letter is not clear enough. He says: "If I think that improvements may be made in the Academy, as in every institution existing, I have, as regards the where, when, and how, my own opinion, and do not think the public journals are the proper places to express it." What does that mean? Then he adds, "I shirk nothing that I have said and my responsibility is easily ascertained." This is valorous, but vague. (To shirk duty, shirk responsibility would be clear enough, but "shirk nothing I have said" is not so good.) Yet through the obscurity the great principle of freedom of opinion is visible—freedom not for "Fuzz" alone, but for his opponents also, "as regards the where, when, and how." I would not do "Fuzz" injustice. Let him make his own explanation. He says: "I have begun no attack upon institutions or individuals, nor have I ever discussed the questions raised. I have replied to two anonymous letters which have done so, using an anonymous signature, as I had an unquestionable right to do, and confined myself to a criticism of the manner and method, as I had an equal right to do. In how much I differ or agree with them does not appear." This is obscure, but the meaning probably is that he plunged voluntarily into an important public debate, without even discussing the questions raised, and without letting it appear to what extent he differs from or agrees with the other parties engaged. He assumed a novel if not a useful part. For such a share in the tournament the anonymous signature is probably the best. But after all he was not without ambition. His aim was, he tells us, "a criticism of the manner and method" of other writers. I leave your readers to judge of the importance of this self-imposed task, and the "manner and method"—if both are necessary—in which it has been performed. "Fuzz" says he intends no offence. Certainly not, nor should he take any. To do either would be against the rules of masquerade by which he is bound, which allow liberties on account of disguise. These little tilts should pass without trace or malice. When "Fuzz" throws off his mask I shall hope to find on his arm the strawberry mark of a long lost brother.

JAMES B. FRY.

EXTRA AND DAILY DUTY MEN.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

It strikes the old soldier that there is a great deal of howl at the present time on the above subject. If there was less, and more attention paid to the labor of troops, there would be less demoralization. We will see how this matter works in the two departments in which orders have been issued. The Department of the Missouri order says that not more than one-sixth of the effective strength of a company shall be reported on "extra or daily duty." Of course, the post commander will have his men first, and the company commander can do the whistling.

Now, with a garrison of four companies, the average of each company is about 30, giving 144 for the command, and 24 men on "extra and daily duty," which, with the necessities of the service, will be as follows: 1 sergeant major, 1 clerk, 1 assistant librarian, 1 clerk in office of quartermaster, 1 man for issues in quartermaster's department, 1 for issues in commissary department, 6 teamsters to drive teams, haul wood, and keep corral in police, 2 carpenters, 1 blacksmith, 1 baker, 1 assistant, 1 provost sergeant or police sergeant, 4 nurses, and 1 cook in hospital.

No one will question that the above men are absolutely necessary to keep this garrison in police and repair and in good running order; be they on "extra or daily duty," the work is required, which makes, under Department of the Missouri order, a total of twenty-three—leaving one man for "daily duty" in the four companies. Each company should have 1 cook and 1 assistant, 1 tailor, 1 clerk, 1 gardener, 1 non-commissioned officer in charge of mess; or for the four companies, 24 men on daily duty, and under the order this number is only allowed for both "extra and daily duty."

Now, in the Department of Texas, the order states exactly what men are allowed on "daily duty" in a company or troop, which would, with the above garrison, and proportion given by the Department of the Missouri, give for "daily duty" in the four companies, 16 men, leaving by same order, for detail by post commander, 8 men, and it has been shown above that he needs 23; so he would be out 15 men, but the Department of Texas very properly gives in addition an allowance for the post, as stated above, necessary clerks in adjutant's office, employees in subsistence department, and "extra" duty men, to be regulated by the allotment of moneys from Department Headquarters. The order of the Department of Texas is a fair and necessary one, and gives for "extra and daily duty" at a post about twice the number of men allowed in the Department of the Missouri. In the former department the extra and daily duty is to be reported on returns separately.

It is strange no allowance in Texas has been made for gardener and assistant; one or two men have to be used constantly, and not a daily detail.

As an old soldier, I must dissent from a non-commissioned officer not being allowed to be placed in charge of company mess. There is always dissatisfaction when the 1st sergeant has charge; the men are afraid to complain, and, in fact, the 1st sergeant, if he properly attends to his duties, has not time to take charge of the mess, draw rations, issue to detachments,

etc. The fact is, a daily duty man is detailed for ten, twenty or thirty days, is excused only from guard, and takes more interest in his duties than if detailed every day.

So that this hue and cry is uncalled for, and now, as seen above, the inequalities in details in different departments will make the injustice still more apparent. The best way is for the War Department to say in an order just what men can be reported on daily duty in a troop or company, and at post headquarters, adjutant's office, library, bake house, quartermaster's and commissary office, same as regulated for the hospital, the Department Commander regulating the extra duty men; in fact (by adding a gardener and non-commissioned officer in charge of mess), adopt General Orders No. 1, Headquarters Department Texas, 1888, for the whole Army, and give us a "rest."

OLD SOLDIER.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

I would like to ask your opinion on the following: On Feb. 23 a General Order was issued by Gen. Pope reducing the "extra and daily duty" men at posts so as to no case to exceed the ratio of one-sixth of the actual effective force of the company from which the detail is made. When the department commander issued said order he must have had a good and efficient reason for so doing. But the question is, "Who reaps the benefit of it?" At this post it is assuredly not the enlisted men, for to comply with the order all that was necessary to do, and accordingly was done, was to change so many men on the morning report in figures from the column of "extra and daily duty" and carry the same number in the column of "for duty," the men so transferred still performing the same duties as heretofore. Now, as thereby the enlisted man gains no advantage (for it does not add one man to the guard roster), and as it can only be a matter of indifference to officers, for what purpose was this order issued? INQUISITIVE.

[See our editorial remarks of this week on the subject of extra and daily duty, etc.—Ed. JOURNAL.]

CADET SERVICE AND LONGEVITY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

The question whether officers of the Army, graduates of the Military Academy, are entitled to include their period at the Academy in estimating their length of service, is, it appears, to come up for decision in a new form. An officer of the Pay Corps has ventured to cash a pay account in which cadet service was included in estimating longevity, and has thus thrown upon the authorities at Washington the responsibility of saying how the law is to be interpreted. In the Babbitt case, as will be remembered, the Supreme Court decided, confirming the previous decision of the Court of Claims, that cadets are not enlisted men, and hence cadet service could not be included in computing longevity under the act of June 18, 1878, which provides: "That all officers of the Army of the United States who have served as officers in the Volunteer forces during the War of the Rebellion, or as enlisted men in the armies of the United States, Regular or Volunteer, shall be, and are hereby credited with the full time they may have served as such officers and such enlisted men, in computing their service for longevity pay and retirement."

Since this act was construed this provision has appeared in the several Army Appropriation bills in a different form, viz.:

Acts of Feb. 24, 1881, and June 30, 1881. "And the actual time of service in the Army and Navy, or both, shall be allowed all officers in computing their pay."

Act of March 3, 1883. "Additional pay to officers for length of service to be paid with their current monthly pay."

The first of the acts here alluded to, that of Feb. 24, 1881, was passed before the decision of the Court of Claims early in March of that year, and considerably before the decisions of the Supreme Court sustaining it. But this act of February does not appear to have been brought to the attention of either Court, and certainly was not taken into account in the decision, or, so far as we are aware, in the argument.

It is now claimed that these later acts, giving, as they do, allowance for "actual time of service in the Army and Navy, or both," include cadet service. It certainly was not contended by the Court of Claims, in its elaborate argument in the Babbitt case, that the cadet was not in the Army, but only that he was not an enlisted man in the Army, but occupied "a grade by himself," as an officer between the commissioned and the non-commissioned officer. "But though an inferior officer," argues the Court, "his status is in no respect that of a non-commissioned officer." The non-commissioned officer is selected and appointed from the ranks by the regimental commander (Regulation 73), and may be arbitrarily reduced thereby by the power which appointed him. (Ib., 79.) But the cadet, although for purposes of instruction he may temporarily serve as a private soldier or as a non-commissioned officer within the limits of the Academy, bears those relations only as a pupil, and only towards his fellow-cadets and the officers of the Academy. Towards the Government and the Army at large his relation is that of an uncommissioned officer, with a warrant of the Secretary of War as the evidence of his title. There is nothing singular in the form of this quasi commission, for in the consular service vice-consuls and consular agents receive similar evidences of title to their respective offices."

There would seem to be no question that the cadet is a part of the Army, and the whole analogy of the reasoning of the Court of Claims in the decision which the Supreme Court affirmed, and which denied the cadets the status of an enlisted man, goes to show this, which is, indeed, clearly declared by section 1094, Revised Statutes, which includes "the professors and corps of cadets of the United States Military Academy" as part of the

Army. The Court alludes to this act and section 1328 Rev. Stat., placing cadets under the orders of the President, as including them in the Army. They state that the cadet was made a commissioned officer by the act of 1794; that in the act of July 16, 1798, he "is undoubtedly classed among the non-commissioned officers and privates;" that the act of April 12, 1802, included ten cadets in the Corps of Engineers to be organized to constitute the Military Academy; that by the act of April 20, 1812, the cadet disappeared as a feature in company organization; but his status towards the Government and his rank in the service remained unchanged. The Court, in fact, distinctly says: "The act of March 16, 1802, made the ten cadets authorized by it a part of the Engineer Corps, and the Engineer Corps a part of the Army. The cadets attached to other corps were likewise in the Army." There is no claim that the cadet has lost his status as a soldier of the Army, in which he was originally placed as part of the company organization, and if in the Army he is entitled, on becoming a commissioned officer, under recent legislation, to include his "actual time of service in the Army" on computing his pay.

It is to be remembered, however, that the Court of Claims in their decision in the Babbitt case said: "The longevity provisions in section 7 of the act, (act of June 18, 1878), so far as they related to enlisted men, were evidently framed with reference to the provisions in sections 3 and 4 changing the rule for entry into the Army. Under the new system, promotion from the ranks, which were before to be made at the discretion of the Secretary of War, would become inevitable when the supply of graduated cadets should fail. In order to meet this, and to do justice to faithful and meritorious soldiers, Congress provided that the period of their services in the ranks should be taken into consideration in calculating their longevity pay. For this purpose it was not necessary to change the pay of officers coming into the Army through West Point. If any change has been made in their status, it has been done by the use of comprehensive language, which compels us to go beyond the evident purpose of the Legislature. That no such language has been used, we now proceed to show."

But we do not well see how this reasoning can be applied to an act which provides that "the actual time of service in the Army or Navy or both, shall be allowed all officers in computing their pay." The case summed up would seem to be thus: The law originally provides that service as a commissioned officer should be allowed in computing the longevity pay. It was not claimed that the cadet was a commissioned officer and it was not sought to include cadet service in this provision. Next the law was extended to include service as enlisted men in the Regular, as well as in the Volunteer Army, in computing longevity. It was naturally concluded that if the cadet was not a commissioned officer he must be an enlisted man; but this the Supreme Court, sustaining the Court of Claims, denied. So the law went a step further, and gave credit for actual time of service in the Army or Navy, without making any qualification as to the capacity in which said service should be rendered. As it can hardly be claimed that cadets are not in the Army at all, it is difficult to see how their service as such is to be excluded in computing longevity, unless it should be argued that receiving instruction at the Academy is not "service" in the meaning of the law.

LEX.

MAGAZINE GUNS.

Among the appropriations in the Army bill which appeared in the JOURNAL of March 10 was the following: "For manufacture of arms at national armories, \$400,000: Provided, That no more than \$50,000 of this amount may be expended by the Secretary of War in the manufacture or purchase of magazine guns selected by the board of officers heretofore appointed by the Secretary of War." The original intention was to expend the appropriation on some one of the guns selected, but it was changed before the bill became a law. In debate upon the subject Senator Logan said: The board have reported three guns. I want them to try the three guns, and the best one I want the Secretary of War to select and have the money appropriated for.

Mr. Harrison—My inquiry is whether it refers to guns of a particular class or to a single gun.

Mr. Logan—I mean by "gun" a class. As a matter of course I do not mean a single gun.

Mr. Harrison—Then I think the language adopted by the Senator would not be correct. It would limit the expression to a single gun. The word "gun" must be in the plural.

Mr. Logan—I will modify the amendment so as to read "magazine guns from one of the class selected by the board of officers."

Mr. Conger—I should like to ask whether the object of this appropriation is not to test all three classes? How can they tell which is best unless there is an appropriation made to purchase and test the three?

Mr. Conger—That is exactly what I want to do.

Mr. Conger—But it confines it to one class before they have the test.

Mr. Logan—It confines the purchase to one class.

Mr. Conger—But they want to test all three.

Mr. Logan—They have already manufactured the three guns and they have reported three. They are to be tested, and this appropriation of \$50,000 is to purchase guns after testing.

Mr. Harrison—There is an appropriation in another part of the bill for testing?

Mr. Logan—That is appropriated for in another place.

The Presiding Officer—The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Illinois [Mr. Logan] as modified.

The amendment was agreed to.

The Secretary of War informed the Post Office Department this week that owing to the inadequate appropriations made by Congress for the support of the Signal Service the Chief Signal Officer will be unable to distribute as generally as heretofore weather bulletins and other information for the benefit of mariners and farmers, and that it is therefore particularly desirable that postmasters should henceforth take pains to post conspicuously, in places accessible to the public, all bulletins which may be sent to them by the Chief Signal Officer.

THE NEEDS OF THE MILITARY ACADEMY.

An intellectual treat was provided at Governor's Island Saturday last, March 17, the occasion being a meeting of the Military Service Institution of the United States, to listen to a paper by Professor Andrews, of West Point, on the Military Academy and its Needs. This paper was a reply to one being on the same subject, from a different standpoint, by General James B. Fry, U. S. A. The substance of both has already been given in the JOURNAL, and they have received much attention, the respective authors having a thorough knowledge of their subject, and both being equally firm friends of the Academy, although with different views as to its needs.

The meeting at Governor's Island was largely attended, Major General Hancock presiding. Among those present were Generals Fry, Vogdes, Abbot, Mitchell, Redenbough, Crittenden, Tower, Major Gardner, Colonel Litchfield, Captain Wharton, Captain Ward, Professor Tillman, Major Beck, Lieutenant Bixby, Corps of Engineers; Lieutenant Morton, etc., President Gilman, of the Johns Hopkins University; President Johnson, of the Dulaney University, of Louisiana; Colonel Symonds, Principal of the Preparatory School for West Point at Sing Sing, General William F. Smith, and General Stone, late of the Egyptian Staff, were also present, and the recipients of much attention.

Gen. Hancock opened the proceedings by introducing Professor Andrews, who proceeded to read his paper. After he had finished, general discussion was opened by Gen. Fry, who complimented the Professor for the ability displayed in the preparation of the paper, but said that, although he admired, he was not convinced. Much stress had been laid by the Professor upon the report of the different boards of visitors, but these he did not think entitled to much consideration, and having served five years as an instructor at West Point, his opinion was that the Board of Visitors gets its opinion from West Point, and it was simply West Point speaking by another voice. The Board of Visitors instead of advising the Academy really advised by the Academy. In his paper, however, he had not intended to criticise the Academy methods, but simply the manner of getting the material for the Academy. He differed in toto from the Professor as to the opinion that the purpose of the Academy was to get the best material, the intention of the law, as he understood it, being to select the material for the Military Academy from the whole country. "As I understand Professor Andrews," said Gen. Fry, "it would be a proper proceeding for the Government, if it found the best material each year to come from New England, it would be entirely proper to accept the whole batch from New England, provided it was a better batch than you could get from any other place. I think that the Academy is intended as a national concern, and should take and work upon material from every congressional district in the United States, and I assume that there is no district that cannot furnish somebody who will conform to the existing laws if they are properly administered." As to the examinations, he had a letter from a Senator in which the writer said that he would just as soon suppose a jury could get the truth out of a witness by getting him to write a paper as to suppose that the Board of Examiners could judge of a candidate's fitness by a written examination. He did not think that any examination of candidates was required by law. The law simply required that the person to be appointed should be well versed in reading, writing and arithmetic, but these requirement were previous to the President's appointment, not after.

Gen. Vogdes said that the candidate did not get the appointment until after his examination.

Gen. Fry said that the appointment of the President was a provisional one and could not properly be made unless the candidate possessed the requisite qualifications.

Gen. Vogdes said that he had made up his mind clearly and distinctly that an oral examination was the only thorough and complete one. The great advantage of it is the opportunity for cross-examination that it gives.

Prof. Tillman thought written examinations were the best.

Gen. Stone said that he did not see why there could not be examinations partially written and partially oral. "I would say," said he, "that this is the way we do in that barbarous country, Egypt, and that it answers well."

Gen. Tower thought that the country ought to get the best material possible, irrespective of the different districts. "Why," said he, "should we take poor, stunted intellect when we can get a better one?" He agreed with Gen. Stone that the two methods, oral and written, would be better than either singly.

Gen. Abbot said:

Since General Hancock has called upon me I will briefly refer to two points.

I think the severity of the entrance examination is generally overestimated by one reading the printed lists of questions. When a member of the Board of Visitors in 1879 I spent an entire day, with the other members of the Committee on Education, in scrutinizing the examination papers of the preceding year. They were arranged in order of merit, errors being marked in red ink and the marks recorded. The best papers contained very few mistakes, but those of the rejected candidates were surprisingly bad. Near the dividing line the papers of the candidates admitted showed marked leniency on the part of the examiners. The severity of the test, of course, depends on the degree of excellence demanded, rather than upon the difficulty of the questions; and personally I should not have given more than 1.5 out of a maximum of 8.0 to some papers that were accepted.

My second point is that West Point must keep pace with the age. Thirty years ago it was the best, and indeed

almost the only mathematical and scientific school in the country. To-day it has many rivals, at which the entrance examination is barely higher than with us, and is constantly advancing. War is becoming more and more a science, and is demanding more and more knowledge from officers of the Army. We cannot afford to fall behind in our preliminary education. The professors have enlarged the course, as they were compelled to do; and the labor required of the cadets has, I think, reached its limit. To keep the entrance examination at the old standard of thirty years ago would, therefore, be a fatal mistake. I think the time is not distant when it will be still more advanced, to keep pace with the advancing standard of common school and high school education in the country. That is really the proper plan of reference in estimating what can fairly be demanded from candidates. The children of poor men should not be excluded, but they should be required to make use of their advantages to the utmost.

Lieut. Bixby (who was introduced by Gen. Hancock as an officer who had not only served a tour of duty at West Point, but who had since graduated with distinction at one of the foremost national schools of France,) said that the principal bone of contention seemed to be the standard of admission at this Academy, and the question whether a high standard might not prevent the South and West of the United States from obtaining their just share of representation at this free national school. He thought such just share of representation depended more upon the interest taken by the country in West Point than upon the severity of the entrance examinations. A standard, even much higher than that now in use, would not necessarily prevent any State of the Union from being properly represented at West Point, if such representation were really desired by the State itself.

In illustration, he referred to the National Polytechnic School of France, an institution already alluded to by previous speakers, and the one upon which West Point had, to a great extent been originally modelled. The Polytechnic School of France, though national, was not free, and all its members had to pay annually quite a high price for their instruction; admission to this school was by an open competition so severe that the applicant was not sure of success unless so well prepared on general subjects as to be able to enter Harvard or Yale, and on mathematics as to be able to step boldly into the depths of the higher algebra, analytical geometry, and the calculus. Nevertheless, this school was as thoroughly representative of France as West Point was of the United States. It numbered among its graduates men from the north and east as well as from the centre, south, and west of France; in each of its classes were to be found the sons of laborers as well as of politicians, of the poor as well as of the rich, of plebeians as well as of aristocrats. Why so? Simply because the country took a deep interest in its national school and sought the best material therefor; many of the villages, communes and departments looked around amongst their own numbers to discover their most promising students, and established a purse or scholarship providing for an education at the best school of the department under the condition that these scholars should finally go to Paris and endeavor to enter the Polytechnic school. Such scholars almost invariably succeeded, and their departments were proud of them.

He added that whenever and wherever the towns, counties, and Congressmen of the United States take a similar and genuine interest in their own national school, then, no matter how high the standard of admission, there was not and there never would be the slightest difficulty in finding in any and every State of the Union men capable not only of entering but of graduating at West Point, men whose career in after life would be an honor to themselves, their town, their Congressmen, their State, and their country.

Major Gardner expressed himself in favor of written examinations, and the more rigid the better. Many of the appointments made were, he said, of a political character, and it was absolutely necessary that there should be some evidence on record as to their fitness or the contrary. Still, he thought that the two systems might be combined.

Gen. Hancock said that the question was a most important one, and the next thing to be settled was what ought to be done. There was little doubt but that Congress would soon have to take up the matter and settle it in some way. Our country has extended so in the West that we have States and Territories where there are scarcely any schools. What is to become of their representation? The law requires that they shall have it, and now we have to inquire what is the best way of accomplishing it. I don't pretend to say, but I have heard the plan of a preparatory school advocated, and there would be this advantage in it, that if at the end of the year the student could not pass he will in that time have learned the drill, will have acquired habits of discipline, and will return to his country home possessed of qualities that would make him very valuable in the event of a war.

The Military Service Institution has to congratulate itself on being able to provide a meeting so full of opportunities for information and research into a subject of such vital importance to the Army and to the country.

THE JAPANESE INDEMNITY FUND.

In pursuance of the act of Congress in relation to the Japanese Indemnity Fund, approved Feb. 22, 1883, the Secretary of State has transferred to the Secretary of the Treasury the Japanese Fund bonds held by the Department of State, as follows: Four per cent. consols, \$1,418,850; three and one-half per cent. bonds, \$368,100; three per cent. of 1882, \$47,650, together with a check of the disbursing agent of the State Department for the uninvested cash balance of \$3,223.78—total, \$1,837,828.78. This makes up the entire amount of the invested fund known as the "Japanese Indem-

nity Fund." These bonds will be redeemed and canceled and the proceeds covered into the Treasury. This will enable the Department to carry into effect the provisions of the act of Feb. 22, 1883, by honoring a warrant from the Secretary of State for \$785,000.87 for the purpose of delivering the same to the Government of Japan. The distribution of the Wyoming prize money is left by the act within the exclusive jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Capt. Jephtha B. Parks, now residing at 39 Broadway, New York, has written a statement of facts (addressed to the Hon. Chas. J. Folger, Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C.), in regard to the services rendered by the private steamer *Ta-Kiang* at the bombardment in the Straits of Shimonesaki, Japan, Sept. 5, 1864, with reference to receiving a share in the distribution of the Japanese Indemnity Fund. At the time of the trouble the U. S. S. *Jamestown* and the private steamer *Ta-Kiang* were the only American vessels in Japanese waters. The *Jamestown* having no steam power could not join the combined fleet, consisting of English, French and Netherland's war ships, in the attack. The employment of the *Ta-Kiang* in the proposed bombardment was at first objected to by her officers, but finally upon the persuasion of Capt. Parks and the assurance of the American Minister, Mr. Pruy, that they should receive the same benefit according to their respective grades as officers in other U. S. vessels, the officers of the *Ta-Kiang* agreed to join the combined fleet in the bombardment and represent the American flag. A Parrott gun with the requisite ammunition, together with a crew of 16 men, were transferred from the *Jamestown* to the *Ta-Kiang*, which, with the four broadside guns she always carried made her a respectable representative of the U. S. in the fleet. After describing the movements of the fleet and bombardment and capture of the Japanese forts, Capt. Parks says:

"It was wholly by my presence and influence exercised by my presence that the *Ta-Kiang* participated in the affair. I had been engaged previously in our own civil war, being in command of the transport steamers *Ceres* and *Boardman*, in Gen. Franklin's floating division, on the Potowmack and Pawmunk River, and in the Chickahominy, and had received credit for saving 5,000 men by landing Arnold's Battery at West Point under a very heavy fire. Such experience not only gave me confidence in myself, but it also gave others, all of whom knew me well, confidence in me. I apprehended that the fighting would not last long, nor be particularly dangerous to us. Dr. Vedder, of the *Jamestown*, Mr. Butt's, the gunner's mate, with the sixteen men sent from the U. S. S. *Jamestown* were attached to the steamer *Ta-Kiang* all through the expedition. Geo. Washington Andrews was the Captain of the *Ta-Kiang*; J. Jephtha B. Parks, was the 1st Officer; Porter was 2d Officer; Spencer Coe was the Chief Engineer, with one assistant, one 2d assistant, and one oiler, Americans, but the remainder of the *Ta-Kiang*'s crew were Chinese. Mr. Pruy put on board an interpreter, and there was a marshal from the Consul's office. In view of these facts we respectfully submit to your consideration that we, the undersigned, American citizens and natives of New York, by participating in this action under the orders of the representative of the American Government directly are justly entitled to a share in any and all moneys that may accrue to the Japanese Indemnity Fund; and that such share shall be equal in its amount to that which would have been, or possibly may be, awarded to officers of the U. S. Navy acting as a 1st Lieutenant, 2d Lieutenant and Chief Engineer. Such was guaranteed to us, as before stated herein, and such we expect."

THE WEDDED FLAGS.

A SONG OF THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

I have copied from a volume in my possession, "Songs by the Way," by the late Rev. George W. Doane, Bishop of New Jersey, "The Wedded Flags," which you may like to use as a selection for your paper. It is not only beautiful but appropriate for a military journal—if you have space for it.

It was written, of course, on the completion of the Atlantic cable. Bishop Doane died in 1859, and the poems then published were re-published in 1875 by his son, the present Bishop of Albany, N. Y.

C. A. W.

March 20.

Hang out that glorious old red cross!
Hang out the stripes and stars!
They faced each other fearlessly,
In two historic wars.

But now, the ocean circlet binds
The bridegroom and the bride:
Old England, young America—
Display them, side by side.

High up, from Trinity's tall spire,
We'll fling the banners out;
Hear how the world-wide welkin rings,
With that exulting shout.

Forever wave, those wedded flags
As proudly now they wave!
God, for the lands, His love has blessed,
The beauteous, and the brave.

But see! the dallying wind, the stars
About the cross has blown;
And see, again, the cross around
The stars its folds has thrown.

Was ever sign so beautiful,
Hung from the heavens, abroad?
Old England, young America,
For Freedom, and for God.

THE NEW STEEL CRUISERS.

The following circular and notice have been sent by the Secretary of the Navy to the principal builders of steamships and marine engines in the United States:

The Department submits to your consideration the enclosed communication from the Naval Advisory Board, dated March 9, 1883, relative to the 3,000 ton cruisers, authorized by the act of Congress, March 3, 1883. The Department desires from ship-builders who would be likely to make proposals for the construction of these vessels, in case they should be built by contract, advice and suggestions concerning their design, with the view of reaching such final plans and specifications as will give the best and most effective ships which can be built. Will you oblige the Department by giving this subject your attention and furnishing such suggestions as you think may be useful or important to be considered by the Advisory Board and the Department?

The Naval Appropriation act of March 3, 1883, provides that, in case the three steel cruisers and despatch boat authorized by law shall be built by contract, proposals shall be invited from "all American ship-builders whose ship-yards are fully equipped for building or repairing iron and steel steamships, and constructors of marine engines, machinery, and boilers." All American ship-builders and constructors of marine engines who may desire to bid for the construction of such vessels are requested to communicate immediately with the Navy Department; stating the facilities furnished by their establishments for doing the required work.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The "Chronological History of the Origin and Development of Steam Navigation, by George Henry Preble, Rear Admiral U. S. N., 1843-1882. Philadelphia, L. R. Hamerly and Co.," is a monument of industrious compilation. A quarter of a century ago the Admiral had his attention directed to the history of steam navigation by an article in the *Boston Commercial Bulletin*, and he has from that time to this continued to collect notes for this history. He may justly claim, as he does, that his work contains "more facts relating to the progress of steam navigation over the world than has ever been gathered together in one book," and in an introductory chapter we have a brief preliminary sketch of a few of the earlier attempts of man to propel his boat by mechanical appliances.

Admiral Preble refers to the large share which his countrymen have had in the introduction of the screw propeller, as shown by the facts he records. Other facts that he omits would have made this still more apparent. On page 170 he says: "Many ingenious plans were proposed up to 1839, when the utility of the screw propeller was fully demonstrated, and a number of screw boats were placed on the lines of inland navigation connecting Lake Ontario with the St. Lawrence." On page 181 he says: "Screw propulsion was introduced into the United States in 1843 by the construction of the *Princeton*." Greater stress might here have been laid on a most interesting and important event in connection with steam navigation in the United States, the successful demonstration of the commercial value of the propeller long before it was recognized in England. Ericsson, in the record of his inventions, published for private circulation, gives (p. 408) a list of forty-two steam vessels in this country provided with the screw propeller up to December, 1843. Of these, one plied on the Delaware and Schuylkill; four from Oswego to Chicago; seven from Philadelphia to Albany, Baltimore or Hartford; five from New York to Havana, Canada, or Hartford; four on the Rideau Canal and St. Lawrence; one on the Erie Canal and one on the Hudson River; four on the lakes; one on the James River Canal; one on the Delaware River; one from Albany to Hartford; six on the Great Lakes; six on the East Coast of America. All of these were built previous to the *Princeton*, which, though it introduced screw propulsion into the Navy, did not introduce it into the United States.

On page 124 we find a reference under the date 1833 to early steamboats on the lakes, and on page 204-1854-56 to side propellers on the lakes; but no mention of the *Vandalia*, built at Oswego, 1841, plying between Oswego and Chicago. This was the pioneer screw-propelled steamboat on the Northern lakes, and previous to 1844 ten screw-propelled vessels were trading between different ports. On page 197 is the following: "1849. The *Samson*, the first screw steam tug in the United States was built by Messrs. Cramp and Sons in 1849." This does not accord with the statement on page 143, viz.: "The *New Jersey*. In 1840 Captain Stockton sold the *R. F. Stockton* to the Delaware and Raritan Canal Company, etc. From that date she was in constant employment as a steam tug on the Delaware, etc. The first screw-propelled vessel, etc."

Again: There was in 1845, the iron steam tug *R. B. Forbes*, of Ericsson's design, and built by Otis Tufts, East Boston, furnished with powerful independent engines and twin screw propellers working in opposite directions. This vessel of over 300 tons was specially adapted for outside harbor work during rough weather, and, after an eventful career, was in 1861 sold to the United States, and as a gunboat participated in the capture of Port Royal Harbor. The *Forbes* was wrecked on the coast of North Carolina early in 1862.

We should have been glad to see a more complete index to the work, so that the immense wealth of information might be made more available. Ericsson, for example, is not to be found in the index, though his name appears frequently in the volume, and is so inseparably connected with the screw propeller that it is one of the first to be looked for. Nor do we find in the index *Forbes*, *Scott Russell* and others, though we have *Dickens*, *Charles*; *Walt. Lieutenant*. But where so much has been done there is no occasion for complaint that something has been left undone, and we do not point out these omissions with any intention of depreciating the value of this most important contribution to the history of steam navigation. The work is dedicated "To my venerable friend Robert Bennett Forbes, Esq., of Milton, Mass., a pioneer in several steamship enterprises recorded in it, as an expression of my personal regard and esteem for one who has devoted his long and useful life to the welfare of seamen, the improvement of shipping, and in devising safeguards to navigation, and life-saving expedients for cases of shipwreck."

The unfortunate *Jeannette* expedition has added its quota to the literature of the frozen seas, which now forms quite a library by itself. We noticed at the time of its publication, last year, Mr. Newcomb's Narrative of this Expedition, and now we have from Mr. Wm. R. Gilder, the historian of the *Schwarzkopf* Expedition, "The Ice Pack and Tundra, an Account of the Search for the *Jeannette* and Sledge Journey through Siberia, with maps and illustrations." It is published by Charles Scribner's Sons, New York, and is in substance a reprint of the interesting letters contributed to the *New York Herald* by Mr. Gilder, who was correspondent for that paper with the Berry Relief Expedition. Some of the illustrations, aside from the specimens of Esquimaux art, are rather primitive in drawing, and it would have been only fair to the members of the *Rodgers* party to make a little more effort to properly represent their personal appearance, if they were to be introduced at all in counterfeit presentation. The ladies on the *Parthia* would never have kissed the handsome Berry good-bye if he had looked as forbidding as he does in the picture which forms the frontispiece to Mr. Gilder's volume; Chief Engineer Melville's eyes do not look two ways for Sunday, and the suspicious look on Ensign Hunt's face does not at all become him naturally frank and open countenance, though it may, perhaps, be explained as the result of a premonition when his likeness was taken that he was to be misrepresented in a way a handsome young man cannot afford to be. But these are minor criticisms, and they apply rather to the publishers than the author of this most interesting narrative, which will take its place among the stories of adventure that awaken interest and stimulate enterprise. Describing the officers and crew of the *Rodgers*, Mr. Gilder says:

"Some of the men are so full of life that it is impossible to restrain them. They despise the rattlings, but go aloft hand over hand, by any convenient rope. The other night, while taking in sail during a squall, one of the men had occasion to go from the upper topsail to the lower yard, and, instead of going by the rattlings, let himself down by a rope, and after completing his task would not even return in the regular way, but went up, hand over hand, by the same rope. The rolling of the vessel swung him clear over the angry waves, but he paid no attention to the apparent peril of his position. Not so, however, the officer of the deck. It was too good an opportunity to do some swearing, and he cursed the daring fellow's recklessness roundly. The men do not

appear to do such things in a spirit of bravado, but simply with implicit reliance upon their power. It is the unanimous opinion that there never was a finer crew assembled upon any vessel. Strong, young, skilful, good natured and under thorough discipline, they possess all the qualities to make for themselves a noble record when their skill and daring are called upon in the approaching conflict with the ice floes and storms of the polar sea. Several of them have seen service in the north before this trip."

It is a pleasure to see the alacrity with which the orders of the officers are obeyed, and it is also gratifying to see the judgment and skill displayed by these youthful officers, as has already been evinced more than once during the exceedingly severe weather already experienced.

It had been remarked in San Francisco before we left that if there was any weakness in the equipment of the *Rodgers*, it was the extreme youthfulness of her officers. But it has already been demonstrated that the careful training of intelligent minds in a course such as is pursued at the United States Naval Academy, develops competent officers, more rapidly than the mere school of experience can possibly accomplish. With such a vessel as the *Rodgers*, officered and manned as she is, it is not surprising that friends at home expect great results from this voyage."

"The Belle o' Becket's Lane." An American Novel. By John Beatty. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott and Co. This is a somewhat complicated, but an interesting story of American life, whose scene is laid mostly in the region of the great lakes, two score years or more ago. The narrative is not improbable, in the novelist's sense, yet it is difficult to unravel the plot by anticipation. The book begins with a description of the farm of Tom Becket, a toper, but a good fellow. A Southerner arrives with his sick wife and his daughter, to enter a horse in a horse race. The race takes place, and in a dispute the owner is shot; and soon after his wife dies, leaving Margaret, the heroine, in charge of an old Scotchman, Crandall, and his wife. She grows up to womanhood, a resident of Becket's Lane, and in looking over an old trunk, Mrs. Crandall and Margaret discover that a United States Senator, Landon, had written letters to Margaret's mother before her marriage. Her history having been involved in mystery, Landon is written to, to find out who Margaret's mother was. He appears in Becket's Lane, with his family, on a vacation, and discloses that Margaret is heiress to a large property in the South. Meanwhile, Margaret has fallen in love with old Becket, but the latter, who has become reformed, generously insists on her seeing the world, before deciding to cast her lot with him. At Washington, she finds herself a belle, on account of her beauty, and refuses in marriage both the son of Senator Landon and her cousin, Tom Iredell. The Senator then discovers, as he pretends, that her title to the property is not complete, and asks her to give up her claim, for a round sum of money; but her cousin, Iredell, generously prevents her from doing this, although he is meanwhile part owner of the land claimed for her. Returning to Becket's Lane, she finds that Becket has joined a band of men undertaking to aid rebellion in Canada, and is supposed to have been killed in a skirmish. Iredell then appears, and at length succeeds in marrying Margaret, and they live on their plantation in the South. Eventually he is killed in a duel, arising out of politics, by the son of Landon, the rejected former suitor of Margaret. Becket now comes again upon the scene—he had been deported and imprisoned in Van Dieman's Land. He is unwilling at first to disclose himself, as Margaret is a grand lady, but at length does so, and the old lovers are married. The story is interestingly told, many episodes not here narrated being introduced. The narrative could apparently be dramatized, by a skilful hand, to advantage.

A distinguished ex-officer writing of Mr. Pond's work, "The Shenandoah Valley in 1864," says: "The author's description of the Valley refreshed the mental picture brought away with me in the early hours of the struggle, the picture of a blooming Valley, waving fields of golden grain, the air fragrant with the early harvest, when golden grain to Bunker Hill we moved to the left, etc."

"In my opinion the author has done himself great credit. I much admire the free yet unostentatious manner, the clearness and conciseness with which he presents causes, physical and otherwise, operations and results."

"The perusal of the book has caused me to modify my opinion considerably in reference to the operations of Gen. Hunter. While the fatal error remains of having placed himself in a position where he might be compelled, as he was really compelled, to uncover the Valley, yet after having read Pond's history of the operations under it, one is induced to exercise a more liberal view, and thereby led irresistibly to a more generous verdict."

"As to the operations of Sheridan—there they are, he who runs may read, sagacious—brilliant—terrible—war."

W. B. Taylor, of Washington, D. C., has recently issued in book form, handsomely bound in cloth, the speech, at the last session of Congress, of Senator Logan in opposition to the restoration of Gen. Porter. The work is handsomely bound in cloth, contains the speech complete, appropriately indexed, a map of the battle field, showing the respective positions of all the troops engaged in the second battle of Bull Run, the evidence and all the orders touching the essential features of the case. The price is fixed at the modest sum of 50 cents.

The *Riverside Press* of Cambridge has published in pamphlet form the valuable and interesting report of Surgeon Joseph R. Smith, U. S. A., on "Disease Among Texas Cattle." The object of Doctor Smith's work is to correct the erroneous impression that Texas cattle are "habitually unhealthy or diseased; that such disease exists among them as to make them dangerous as sources of infection if driven to northern markets, and to find out whether it ever occurred that these cattle, being themselves healthy, could nevertheless communicate not only once, but habitually, disease to healthy cattle with which they came in contact." Doctor Smith's valuable monograph is of great importance to the stockmen and beef consumers of the United States, and he has executed his task with commendable thoroughness and ability.

The Arizona *Courier* and the Arizona *Miner* speak in terms of deserved praise of the story, "Winning His Spur," by Capt. King, and of the author, who is remembered in their vicinity "as one of the gallant soldiers who 'fit' under Crook years ago, when the Apaches were such a scourge and terror." "Capt. King," says the *Miner*, "seems to have carefully noted everything going on around him, and has reproduced a most charming picture of life in Camp Verde, Prescott and Fort Whipple. The characters are finely drawn, some of them with so much cleverness that we are ready to bet we can point out the individuals portrayed." The *Courier* says also, many of the characters, civil and military, can be recognized at a glance. The description of the hop at Fort Whipple is wonderfully vivid and entertaining.

Having finished its grand continuous History of the Franco-German War, the German staff now proposes to issue special monographs upon isolated incidents of the war, and questions of general military interest suggested by it.

The Annual Report to June 30, 1882, in book form, of the operations of the Engineer Department of the District of Columbia, under the direction of Major G. J. Lydecker, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., Engineer Commissioner, assisted by Lieuts. Hoxie and Greene, is an interesting document, and shows close attention to details. The District is fortunate in having three such competent officers in charge of the important civil matters detailed in the report.

Wz reprint, from an official copy, the recent act of Congress relating to horse claims:

AN ACT TO EXTEND THE TIME FOR FILING CLAIMS FOR HORSES AND EQUIPMENT LOST BY OFFICERS AND ENLISTED MEN IN THE SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES.

BE IT ENACTED, etc. That the time for filing claims for horses and equipments lost by officers and enlisted men in the military service of the United States, which expired by limitation, on the thirty-first day of December, eighteen hundred and seventy-five, be, and the same is hereby, extended to one year from and after the passage of this act: and that all such claims, filed in the proper department before the passage of this act, shall be deemed to have been filed in due time, and shall be considered and decided without refiling.

SEC. 2. That all claims arising under the act approved March 18, eighteen hundred and forty-nine, entitled "An act to provide for the payment of horses and other property lost or destroyed in the military service of the United States," and all acts amendatory thereof, which shall not be filed in the proper department within one year from and after the passage of this act, shall be forever barred, and shall not be received, considered, or audited by any department of the Government.

Approved, January 9th, 1883.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

PEDITATIVES ASKS: 1. Can a man who serves five years in infantry, then re-enlists in the Engineer Corps, get a four months' furlough? 2. Is the Engineer Corps service preferable to the infantry service? 3. What are the chances for promotion in it, and are more qualifications required for it than for infantry. 4. What do you think of my writing? ANS.—1. There is no regulation to prevent it, but it will depend upon the views of your commanding officer after re-enlistment. 2. That depends upon taste. It is a scientific corps, and a scientific person would doubtless prefer it. 3. About the same as in the line. The standard of qualification for enlistment in the battalion is higher than for the line. Being small, much care is taken in the selection of recruits. 4. Very fair; a little too much flourishing, but a neat hand.

J. M. D. ASKS: 1. What age has a candidate for a cadetship to be before admission to the Military Academy at West Point? 2. What language besides the English has he to be proficient in? 3. After being recommended, before what board has he to be examined? 4. Is it common for the graduating class to be so large as not to require appointments from the Army or citizen class? ANS.—1. Between 17 and 22. 2. No other. 3. Before an examining board composed of certain officers of the Military Academy. 4. It is not unusual, but this year it is expected that, after the graduating class has been provided for, there will still be a few vacancies.

W. B. C. ASKS if there is a company in New York, independent or belonging to the National Guard, which wears a Scotch Highland Uniform, and the address of the commanding officer. ANS.—There is no such organization at present in the military force of New York. The 79th Regiment of Highlanders, N. G. S. N. Y., who wore the full Scottish dress, were disbanded about 1875. Col. J. Laing, 12 Day street, N. Y., commanded.

A CORRESPONDENT ASKS whether a bill which has passed the Senate, but has not become a law by the affirmative action of the House, will remain on the Senate Calendar to be taken up and passed by a subsequent House? ANS.—No. All bills introduced in either house, and not passed by both Houses during the two years' session of any given Congress, fall upon the termination of that Congress. This is determined by a rule established after much heated debate by the first Congress, and the rule has been adhered to from that time to this. To hold the contrary would seem to lead to a *reductio ad absurdum*. The Senate, which is a continuous body, might otherwise pass a bill and leave it upon the calendar for a hundred years, more or less, for some House of Representatives similarly disposed to take it up and make it a law.

M. H. ASKS: 1. Is there a law that exempts a soldier from paying tax on real estate? 2. Has a soldier to pay tax on real estate in the city of Denver, State of Colorado? ANS.—1. We know of no such law. 2. Yes, if he owns any real estate in Denver.

ANTHONY ASKS: Can a soldier get a pension without a certificate from physicians that he has suffered, since his discharge, from disability the result of disease contracted in the war, the physicians who can testify to this fact being dead? ANS.—Yes; provided the lay testimony be strong and specific. The Pension Office holds in case of disease that while their examining surgeons can determine the *degree* of disability at any one time, they cannot definitely decide as to the *degree* of disability at other times. Hence they require supplemental testimony which should be medical if obtainable; if not, the best possible to show the average *degree* of disability each year since discharge. If it be meant the certificate of the Army surgeon as to the existence of disease in the service, the Pension Office is loth to allow such cases. Still, they do admit them on proof by officers or comrades that such disease did exist in the Army, supported by affidavits of physician or neighbors who saw him when he first came home, that the disease also then existed.

W. H. S. ASKS: Can a captain of a militia company refuse "transfer papers" to any member of his company? ANS.—Transfers within a regiment are made by the regimental commander upon application by the individual desiring the same, through the company commander. The latter is bound to forward the application, but is at liberty to put on whatever endorsement he pleases. As a rule the regimental commander will act in accordance with the views of the company commander, if they are reasonable. The granting of transfers depends entirely upon the reasons on which the requests for the same are based, and the regimental commander is the one to decide. Therefore a company commander cannot "refuse" a transfer, but must forward the request to the proper authority.

RIGGURT ASKS: If a minor enlists in the Army without his parents' knowledge, can he get his discharge upon their request without any trouble? ANS.—His parents may succeed in obtaining his discharge under the circumstances you mention, but not without some trouble, such as substantial proof of facts alleged etc.

R. A. L. ASKS: 1. Why have you never published G. O. 7, current series, A. G. O., W. D.? 2. Was G. O. 138, A. G. O., series of 1882, the last of the series of that year? ANS.—We did publish it, two days after its issue, in the JOURNAL of February 10, page 626, second column. 2. Yes.

OLD SUBSCRIBER ASKS to be informed if one who ranks as Lieutenant in the National Guard, S. N. Y., and served thirty days in the late war (1863), would be entitled to 160 acres of land, as any other soldier would be who holds a discharge from the U. S. Government? ANS.—No, even if the service had been in the Army of the U. S. Under the law, 90 days' service in the Army is the lowest limit entitling soldiers to land grants.

W. H. S. ASKS: 1. What amount of security captains of the Subsistence Department, U. S. A., are required to furnish before entering upon their duties? 2. Are there now any vacancies in that grade? 3. Will the new Retirement bill affect any of the officers of the Subsistence Department during 1883? ANS.—1. \$12,000. 2. No. 3. No.

"FIGARO" says: "A brewery company has just been started at Aldershot, with Lieut. Col. G. W. A. FitzGeorge, a son of the Duke of Cambridge, as chairman of the board of directors. The sale of the beer and porter in the camp is said to amount annually to £80,000. There's no other local brewery."

THE U. S. NAVAL OBSERVATORY.

To the Editors of the Boston Daily Advertiser:

I have read the statement of your special Washington correspondent, and of several other Washington correspondents in relation to the government of this observatory, also the petitions from Harvard and other colleges, that it be placed in charge of an "astronomer of repute," the statement in defence of its management by Commander Sampson, U. S. N., published in the New York *Herald* of the 19th or 20th (which I wish you would republish), and also your own editorial of about the same date. I have not a particle of personal interest in the controversy, but I wish to say a word because of the aspersions that have been cast upon the "line" officers of the Navy in this connection.

It will be observed that the observatory is not a "national" or even an "astronomical" observatory, but a "naval" observatory, and only so far astronomical as astronomy enters into the problems of navigation. It is supported from the naval appropriation, and is one of the expenses charged to our "extravagant Navy." From its inception its superintendent has been a line officer of rank, and under him have been employed line officers and professors of mathematics belonging to the United States Navy and a few computers from civil life, to the extent that the meagre appropriation allowed. At no time in its history has an "astronomer of repute" (known specially as such) been attached to the observatory. However skilful and competent they may have become as astronomers, the professors at the observatory are known only to the Navy as professors of mathematics, and to obtain admission into the Navy were examined in mathematics and not in astronomy. Of the twelve professors of mathematics on the active list of the Navy seven are on duty at the Naval Academy and five are attached to the Naval Observatory. Three of these have the relative rank of a captain in the Navy, one that of a commander, and one of a lieutenant. The line officers are the vice-admiral of the Navy, who is the superintendent, a commander in the Navy as his executive and assistant, and several lieutenants, the number not known, having been recently increased, which has been the provoking cause of all this rumpus. These latter have been placed in charge of the instruments more particularly relating to nautical astronomy, which appear to have been somewhat neglected according to Commander Sampson's statement, in the interest of the high science star gazers. They have also as a matter of economy, and to husband the appropriations, been detailed as computers, for which their mathematical education at the Naval Academy under precisely such professors as are at the Naval Observatory admirably fit them; for if there is any branch of study taught above all others at the Academy, even to the exclusion of seamanship, it is mathematics.

If the observatory has gained such a high name and standing abroad as it is asserted by the advocates of an astronomer superintendent, and which it is desirable should be maintained, it has been under the superintendence of line officers of the Navy, none of whom have been "astronomers of repute," assisted and supported by the professors of mathematics and junior line officers of the Navy, as the present incumbent still is.

To take an astronomer of repute from his instruments and observations, and place him in the superintendent's chair as the executive head of the observatory, where most of his time must necessarily be devoted to the correspondence, foreign and domestic, and to the details of the office and management, would be, I think, to remove him from the sphere of his greatest usefulness to one for which from habit, inclination and education he would most likely be unfitted. An astronomer whose mind is dwelling among the stars is not likely to develop any great executive ability on earth.

If it be desirable to establish a "national" or an "astronomical" observatory—with an astronomical or special scientist at its head—then let it be divorced entirely from the Navy Department, and not be supported at the expense of the Naval establishment. Let the naval professors, now attached to the naval observatory, who are restive under its discipline, resign their positions in the Navy, and take their chances with the astronomers of the country at large of appointment to the newly organized observatory. Unless a separate and special appropriation for a civil superintendent is obtained, no astronomer of repute outside the Navy limits could be appointed under present laws to the position, and the choice must lie between a line officer of rank and one of the professions now attached to the observatory.

As in the past, so in the future, I believe a line officer of rank can be found, who, though he may not be an astronomer, will still be able to superintend the affairs of the observatory and manage its finances and reconcile the clashing interests of its employees with credit and honor to the country. Also that from the superabundance of the graduates of the Naval Academy enough young officers can be found to take care of and manage the instruments particularly appertaining to nautical astronomy, and to act as computers, thus leaving the higher branches of astronomical observation to the "professors," as has been heretofore and still is the custom, without extra expense to the Government, and the great benefit of the officers and of the Naval service.

Should, however, any one of the young line officers develop any great talent for astronomy, it is to be presumed he would be admitted to the corps of professors, just as one or more line officers at the Naval Academy, who developed a taste for mathematics, having resigned from the line, are now professors of mathematics at that institution.

X. Y. Z.

FEBRUARY 23, 1883.

Gen. Tricoche, of the French army, in replying this week to complaints in regard to the depression in the gun trade, said the infantry were to be supplied shortly with new repeating rifles which would stimulate business in the factories.

THE DUC DE CHARTRES' FAREWELL.

FOLLOWING is the text of the General Order issued by the Duc de Chartres on taking leave of his command, and to which we alluded last week:

"Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, Brigadiers, and Chasseurs—For nearly five years we have worked together. We have had but two objects—to provide France with devoted and efficient soldiers, and to keep the 12th Regiment of Chasseurs up to the level of its old reputation, won on many battlefields. I have not had the honor of taking you under fire. This will be the regret of my whole life. I was by your side at Solferino and in the Army of the Loire. (The Duke was a volunteer in the Sardinian army in 1859, the Empire, of course, excluding him from the French ranks or from French soil; and he served under an assumed name, with Gambetta's connivance, as is said, on the Loire, in 1870.) I shall be there again next time. Meanwhile, aid my successor. Prove by your zeal, by your devotion, by your strict obedience to the laws of the State, and to military orders, that the lessons I have given you have never been inspired except by considerations of honor and love of our country."

He also addressed the subjoined note to the officers:

"Colonel d'Orléans will not muster the regiment on Sunday. He is anxious, however, to acknowledge to the officers how their zeal, their energy, their devotion, have for nearly five years made his task an easy one. They have done their duty, and the Colonel is conscious of having done his. He asks them to go on discharging it, and though himself struck with equal harshness and suddenness, he counts on their not allowing politics to enter among them. He expresses to the officers his regret at not being able to call on each of them. He forbids any body to accompany him to the railway station. This is his last act of command."

The Duke, punctiliously discharging all the formalities usual on an officer quitting his regiment, an event which in 19 cases out of 20 means that he is quitting it on promotion, paid a farewell call to the Prefect, who, however, kept out of the way; to the Mayor, who unsuccessfully tried to give him the slip; to the Generals, and to the Archbishop, with whom the Duchess left 10,000f. for the poor. The officers next called on him, warmly shaking his hands, and after a few words the Duke doffed his uniform, and, with his wife and children, went to the station, where, secrecy having been observed, not more than about 30 persons had collected. At Oissel, the first station at which a stoppage took place, the Duke was amazed to see the officers drawn up outside the railing. They had spurred their horses for a six-mile canter, in order to give him a last greeting without infringing his prohibition with respect to Rouen station, and after touching their caps to him, galloped back. The Duke came on to Paris, walked from St. Lazare to his house, and left the next night for Caen. He is said to have expressed an intention of asking the Minister of War (for he is still a French officer, and subject to discipline) for permission to complete his studies in a foreign army. He scarcely needs this, as regards military efficiency, if, as is said, General Cornat, upon being asked by General Thibaudin to draw up a report on the Duke, said it could only be a report necessitating his promotion, whereupon the Minister, of course, preferred having no report.

MOUNTED INFANTRY.

At a meeting of the United Service Institution, February 23, Lieut. G. Hamilton read a paper entitled, "Mounted Marksman and the Dismounted Service of Cavalry." Promising that a body of mounted men capable of being utilized as foot soldiers had become an indispensable element in modern warfare, Lieut. Hamilton endeavored to establish the theory that it would be better to raise a special corps from cavalry regiments, and drill and instruct them in times of peace, than to rely upon infantry merely able to ride on horseback. Lieut. Hamilton quoted instances from the Russian, American and Franco-Prussian wars in which mounted riflemen had rendered essential service, and, in conclusion, urged that no time should be lost in organizing such a force for the British army. In the discussion which followed, Col. Gonne avowed a preference for mounted infantry against dismounted cavalry, in which Col. Middleton concurred, both officers urging that all ends would be served by training foot soldiers to ride well. Lord Melgund agreed with the previous speakers, and gave testimony from his experience in Egypt of the valuable services which had been rendered in the late campaign by mounted infantry. A special corps, such as had been advocated by Lieut. Hamilton, would simply prove to be an inferior cavalry force.

The *Broad Arrow*, in its issue of October 14, says:

"The value of mounted infantry, as shown in the Zulu, Transvaal and Egyptian wars, has not been lost sight of by the Russian military reformers, and on the principle that you cannot have too much of a good thing, all necessary arrangements have been made for converting all the regiments of line cavalry into mounted infantry, or, in fact, into dragoons, as they were formerly understood in the Seven Years' war and for some few succeeding years. Instead, however, of the old fashioned carbine, a modification of the long rifle for the use of the future dragoons is on view at the Exhibition. This rifle will be sighted to the same extent as our Martini-Henry, but of course will have a somewhat higher trajectory. It will be carried butt downwards, in a sort of sling bucket attached to the saddle, and in the same manner as a lance. The new pattern bayonet is also copied from an English weapon, and has much resemblance to the Echo weapon. It is flat and somewhat trowel shaped, and can be used as a spade or saw, while, being painted black, it is not seen at a long distance.

The new pattern bayonet here referred to would appear to be the trowel bayonet invented and patented by Capt. and Brevet Lieut. Col. Edmund Rice, of the 6th Infantry, and recommended for adoption by the Miles Equipment Bureau.

GASTRO ENTERITIS.

General Augur, in a circular of March 2, publishes a report of Farrier A. W. Blackburn, Troop 1, 1st Cavalry, in regard to a horse suffering from "Gastro Enteritis," which may be found useful in future cases. Farrier Blackburn says:

The cause of the disease remains in doubt, from the fact that while a number of wild plants grow in this country which, when eaten by the horse, nauseates the stomach, affects the brain and general nervous system, I know of none that would inflame the stomach and intestines, as in the case under consideration.

Horse lying on his side (or as near on the abdomen as possible) nose resting on the ground. Unless forced, will not rise, and when compelled to do so, would stand with head hanging down and fore feet straddled, lying down as soon as permitted, doing so slowly and with great care. A marked difference between the symptoms of this disease, and those in the case of colic or inflammation of the intestines is this, that in "Gastro Enteritis" the horse, while standing, does not paw, and while lying down does not roll. The pa, which was without remission, was expressed by loud and continual groaning, the eyes staring and unnaturally bright, mouth hot and dry, abdomen tender and sensitive to pressure, pulse from sixty to seventy, breathing but slightly accelerated; horse would gnaw the ground, eating any dirt or filth within his reach, and drinking water while suffering the most acute pain. The following treatment proved successful:

Clysters of warm water and linseed oil were administered; fomentations of warm water applied to abdomen; a drench, composed of one fluid ounce of tincture opium in a pint of linseed oil, was given, and the dose repeated every half hour until three were given, at which time the animal was relieved. The only bad symptoms remaining being certain eructations and attempts to vomit. Two drachms of carbonate of ammonia were administered, which corrected this phase of the malady in a short time, and, with the exception of a teaspoonful of bi-carbonate of soda, with a handful of flaxseed meal, given in a pail of water to drink at his pleasure, treatment was discontinued. During the night the horse began to scour, and in the morning the disease was found fast tending to mortification, the eyes having a dull appearance; the mouth cold and filled with saliva of an adhesive, soapy nature; the passages watery and of a dark color, and extremely offensive; discharge almost flowing from the patient without any apparent muscular effort. Resort was made immediately to stimulants: 4 oz. of spirits of wine were given, as a drench, in a pint of flaxseed tea, repeating the dose every two hours. Salicylic acid was given in solutions in the first drench, on account of its non-irritating nature and antiseptic properties, and its effect was all that could be desired in removing the fester, the discharge becoming less offensive in a short time. Three doses in all of the drench above mentioned were given during the day, and by night the animal was convalescing, and, at present writing, is, to all appearances, well.

THE SOLDIERS' HOME.

An Act prescribing regulations for the Soldiers' Home located at Washington, in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted, etc., That the Board of Commissioners of the Soldiers' Home shall every year report in writing to the Secretary of War, giving a full statement of all receipts and disbursements of money, of the manner in which the funds are invested, of any changes in the investments, and the reasons therefore, of all admissions and discharges, and generally of all facts that may be necessary to a full understanding of the condition and management of the Home. The Secretary of War shall have power to call for and require any omitted facts which in his judgment shall be stated to be added. This annual report shall be, by the Secretary of War, together with the report of the Inspector of the Guards, after provided for, transmitted to Congress at the first session thereafter, and he shall also cause the same to be published in orders to the Army, a copy thereof to be deposited in each garrison and post library.

Sec. 2. That the Inspector General of the Army shall in person once in each year inspect the home, its records, accounts, management, discipline, and sanitary condition, and shall report thereon in writing together with such suggestions as he desires to make.

Sec. 3. That no new buildings shall be erected or new grounds purchased, nor shall any expenditure of more than \$5,000 be made, until the action of the board thereon shall be approved by the Secretary of War. All supplies that can be purchased upon contract shall be so purchased, after due notice by advertisement, of the lowest responsible bidder. Such bidder shall give bond, with proper security, for the performance of his contract.

Sec. 4. That any inmate of the home who is receiving a pension from the Government, and who has a child, wife, or parent living, shall be entitled, by filing with the pension agent from whom he receives his money a written direction to that effect, to have his pension, or any part of it, paid to such child, wife, or parent. The pensions of all who now are or shall hereafter become inmates of the Home, except such as shall be assigned as aforesaid, shall be paid to the treasurer of the Home. The money thus derived shall not become a part of the funds of the Home, but shall be held by the treasurer in trust for the pensioner to whom it would otherwise have been paid, and such part of it as shall not sooner have been paid to him shall be paid to him on his discharge from the institution. The Board of Commissioners may from time to time pay over to any inmate such part of his pension money as they may think best for his interest and consistent with the discipline and good order of the Home, but such pensioner shall not be entitled to demand or have the same so long as he remains an inmate of the Home. In case of the death of any pensioner, any pension-money due him and remaining in the hands of the treasurer shall be paid to his legal heirs, if demand is made within three years; otherwise the same shall escheat to the Home.

Sec. 5. That a suitable uniform shall be furnished to every inmate of the Home without cost to him.

Sec. 6. That the Board of Commissioners is authorized to aid persons who are entitled to admission to the Home; by out-door relief, in such manner and to such an extent as they may deem proper; but such relief shall not exceed the average cost of maintaining an inmate of the home.

Sec. 7. That the governor and all other officers of the Home shall be selected by the President of the United States, and the treasurer of the Home shall be selected to give a bond in the penal sum of \$20,000 for the faithful performance of his duty.

Sec. 8. That all funds of the Home not needed for current use, and which are now invested in United States registered bonds, shall, as soon as received, or as soon as present investments can be converted into money without loss, be deposited in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the Home as a permanent fund, and shall draw interest at the rate of three per centum per annum, which shall be paid quarterly to the treasurer of the Home; and the proceeds of such registered bonds, as they are paid, shall be deposited in like manner. No part of the principal sum so deposited shall be withdrawn for use except upon a resolution of the Board of Commissioners stating the necessity, and approved by the Secretary of War.

Sec. 9. That no officers of the Home shall borrow any money on the credit of the Home for any purpose, nor shall any pledge of any of its property or securities for any purpose be valid.

Sec. 10. That the Board of Commissioners of the Soldiers' Home shall hereafter consist of the General-in-Chief commanding the Army, the Surgeon-General, the Commissary-General, the Adjutant-General, the Quartermaster-General, the Judge Advocate-General, and the Governor of the Home; and the General-in-Chief shall be president of the board, and any four of them shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

Sec. 11. That all laws and parts of laws relating to the Soldiers' Home now in force and not inconsistent with this act are to be continued in force, and such as are inconsistent herewith are to be that extent repealed.

Sec. 12. That the sum of \$10,000 is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated to be expended by the Secretary of the Treasury in the employment of additional clerical force to be used in adjusting the accounts in the Treasury Department of those funds which under the law belong to the Soldiers' Home.

"A Lost Function in Romance," by Carroll Bryce, is a recent issue by G. P. Putnam's Sons of New York City. The writer demonstrates that fiction was used at various periods in Germany, France and England as a means of demonstrating strong opinions, whatever their nature; in other words, to convey convictions. He finds this function still in active operation in France, but does not find contemporaneous fiction in America and in England to contain any very aggressive, consuming and positive moral purpose. His brief remarks are, on this subject, submitted to the general public simply in the light of suggestion, but they contain much that will arrest the attention of the thoughtful reader.

THE STATE TROOPS.

TWELFTH NEW YORK.—Col. S. V. R. Cruger.—Companies B, E, G, and H were turned over to Capt. Burns for instruction in battalion movements on Friday, March 16, equalized in three companies of sixteen files. We cannot understand why this formation was resorted to, unless for the purpose of increasing the fronts. We certainly think that four of twelve files would have been a better choice. The drill was started with marching in column of fours, right and left in front, close attention being paid to distances and the march, "square up," at the changes of direction. This was continued for fully a quarter of an hour with manifest improvement, the men being steady and attentive. From the column of fours on the march, close column of companies right and left in front were executed with corresponding deployments, though the execution would have been vastly improved if the guides had been more prompt. The company commanders were exceedingly dilatory in ordering the support after dressing, and appeared to wait for each other as though not certain of the correctness of the change. Right and left of companies rear into column were, as usual, spoiled by lack of promptness in ordering the fours to wheel into line. The inevitable shuffle was the result. Marching by the flank of companies, forming column of fours, wheeling into line, and advances and retreats in line, were all satisfactorily performed, and a close column on third company right in front, from one of the advances, was admirably executed. There was no hurry. The halt and dress of the third company was prompt and neat, the left forward fours left of the second, and correct judgment of distance by the first company, were all that could be desired. After deploying on second company the movement was repeated, on first company right in front, though not as smooth as the preceding ployment. After another long march in column of fours a rest was given the men, after nearly an hour's steady drill.

At the attention Capt. Inches was given the command, and the loadings and firings were executed. The company commanders appeared most anxious that this portion of the drill should be a success, but though they worked hard, and repeatedly cautioned the men, the latter failed to respond. The motions of the load were hurried and slurred, the "step off" by the rear rank was forgotten by the large majority, and many of the men were straggling. The oblique firings were poorly rendered, very little attention being paid to the manner of raising the piece at the left oblique. We would suggest that the battalion be formed in single rank at the next drill, and special instruction given the men, as rear rank, in the direct and oblique firings. Ranks were then opened and the manual of arms executed in a very fair manner, though not with that steadiness and attention to motions which we would have liked to witness. During this drill the manual on the march was much better than in line at the halt. The marching movements were again executed, the plements and deployments and flank marchings being repeated in the same general way. Capt. Inches was at home with the battalion, the men quickly saw that he understood his business, and not a single break occurred. The combinations were understood, and the orders promptly obeyed. A movement which is very showy in the drill room and most effective in the field, if properly executed, was performed on this evening. The battalion, after loading, was wheeled into column of fours, marched by the flank, line reformed by on right into line, and fire opened by file. On the first trial the men did not appreciate the situation. The fours straggled on to the new alignment, while the fire was decidedly slovenly, it being looked upon as good fun. "Cease firing" and "posts" followed by a sharp reprimand from the instructor, brought the men to their senses, and the maneuver was repeated in a very creditable manner. It is the duty of file closers to see that the men keep well together, refrain from talking, and promptly obey all orders; but if understood in the 12th it is clearly overlooked. There were plenty of file closers on this occasion, but their principal attention was given to finding out how much they could shirk their duty, and to slouch around at ease arms. If a few of these fine gentlemen were publicly reduced to the ranks for neglect of duty, it would have a most salutary effect. A few more close column movements and advances battalion front closed the drill.

The report of the drill on Monday, March 19, is lying over for want of space.

EIGHTH NEW YORK.—Col. Geo. D. Scott.—At 8.5 p. m. Thursday, March 15, Adj't. Johnston turned over to Lieut. Colonel Schilling 4 commands of 8 files, three of which were commanded by lieutenants and one by its captain. The idea of giving subaltern officers an opportunity to practice commanding companies at battalion drills is a good one, but the manner in which it was brought about on this occasion (the unauthorized absence of the captain) is not the proper one. Captains should on all occasions set a good example to their commands by their presence.

After a fair manual the command received a preliminary warming up by a march in column of fours with fours left and right about, fairly performed, with the exception that two of the file closers of Co. C attempted to dart through the column to the opposite flank, but were checked in time by Capt. Fielding. This is a defect we have noticed and pointed out on previous occasions, and it would seem that such defects should not occur at this advanced stage of the drill season if proper attention had been paid to instruction of file closers at company drills. The next movement was on the right into line from column of fours correctly executed, guides out promptly and dress rapid. When the same was next executed on the left two guides failed to come on the line, which would confirm what we have often pointed out that here as well as in most other armories the execution of evolutions left in front is to a large extent neglected. Column of fours break from the right to march to the left, which followed, was spoiled by the commandant of the 2d company, who failed to give his command in proper time and lost distance. Where company fronts are very small, as on this occasion, this is a fault which very easily takes place if company commanders are not very sharp in estimating their distances, and to the same reason might be ascribed the failure of the same movement from the left, where the commander of the first company marched his company twice its proper distance to the front before giving the command column right, which threw the remaining companies far to the rear. In breaking to the left by companies the lieutenant commanding the 2d company started his command too soon and had to mark time in order to get disengaged from the preceding company before he could give the command left turn. In this turning the guides have a fashion instead of facing and marching straight on in the new direction, of shortening their steps and looking to the rear in order to let the company which takes up the double time come on the new alignment—a proceeding entirely inconsistent with tactics, and always followed by loss of distance. However, the movement was explained and the mistakes rectified when executed from the opposite flank. The column of companies were next halted, when a change of

direction was half completed, and the command given left into line wheel, rear companies left front into line, which as well as the same movement in the opposite direction was well and promptly performed. Changes of front forward on first company were next ordered, the only fault being that the lieutenants gave the command for turning too late, which was corrected in the repetition of the movement. A series of evolutions in double column of fours and formation of line by two movements were then taken up and correctly performed with one exception, which was that the first time when the command centre forward fours left and right was given the commander of the left centre company did not execute the prescribed oblique, but subsequently everything passed off in fair order. In a close column of divisions on the right the commander of the second division failed to take command of his division at the preparatory word from the instructor, but was promptly corrected, and performed his part promptly on repetition. In forming close column of divisions to the right the captain of the second division probably mistook the command, at least he attempted to pass the division in his front, and this also necessitated an explanation, followed by a correct execution of the movements. During these formations the command broke into fours in good shape on each occasion, and when the command wheeled into line and was dismissed, there was no doubt but that this was one of the best drills of the 8th of the season, considering the inexperience of three of the company commanders, who did exceptionally well under the circumstances. The men behaved well, and guides, as a general thing, showed improvement.

TWENTY SECOND NEW YORK.—Lieut.-Col. John T. Camp, commanding.—Companies A, B, E, F, and H, on Friday evening, March 16, were consolidated into four commands of sixteen files, Company F, whose captain has been on leave for some time, being represented by such small numbers that it was thrown out as a command by itself and distributed amongst the remainder. Company H had no officers present, the captain being suffering from illness and the 1st lieutenancy being vacant, and the lieutenant present with Company F was assigned to the command of Company H. This officer, who has the reputation of being a good soldier, has had no practice as a company commander at battalion drill, and consequently handled his command in such a manner as to cause the instructor to relieve him from command of the company and replace him by Lieut. Thurston, a matter, however justifiable it may seem from the standpoint of the lieutenant-colonel commanding, yet was regretted by all on account of the generally excellent soldierly qualities of the unfortunate officer relieved.

The formation had to be repeated, Company H coming on the line in a mixed up manner with colors on the right and being ordered to dress to the right. This mistake rectified, the drill proceeded, and, with the exception of several shortcomings on the part of the lieutenant above mentioned, proved to be a very good one, with quite a variety of movements, including division formations on and to the right and left; marches in division, company and battalion front; formations of line on and to the right; formations of column to the rear; closing in mass and taking wheeling distance; deployment to the right and left; formations of line by two movements, and the manual. The evolutions were executed in a fair manner, the most conspicuous fault being too short a circle described by the pivot guides in changing direction in close column.

On Monday evening, March 19, Companies C, D, G, I, and K turned out sufficiently strong to form six commands of twelve files each, which were exercised in battalion movements by Major Cullen. Formation was prompt and quick and was followed by the manual and the loadings and firings, the latter being open to some criticism in regard to the stepping off and the position of the feet in the rear rank, but looked well from a distance. A series of opening and closing ranks was followed by several advances and retreats in battalion front; breaking into column of fours and marches by the flank of companies; formation of line; column of companies to the rear and march in company fronts. These do not require comment, except that the step was rather slow varying from 100 to 105 steps per minute. A companies left front into line from the march was somewhat marred by the want of space, the hall being not long enough to perform this movement properly with a battalion of six companies; it passed off as well as possible under the circumstances. After another advance in line of battle a quite lengthy march in column of fours with good distances, but too slow a step, and manual on the march was executed. The manual, with the exception of the support from the right shoulder and vice versa, always a difficult movement, was very good, but we noticed that the file closers did not always execute the manual with the men. In several division formations which were next attempted there was some confusion, one commander on whose division the formation was executed wheeling his fours to the wrong flank, which necessitated an about; at another time the commander of the division in front did not march the prescribed distance of six yards to the front before halting. The close column was formed probably half a dozen times in various ways, and deployed each time by breaking into fours commencing with the rear division, none of the plements passing off as smoothly as they should, when the command broke into fours, performed a good double time, wheeled into line, and was dismissed; after which each company executed the manual for half an hour, Company G (De Mott's) making the best show by its performance as well as by its numerical turn out.

Adjutant Harding's theoretical school of non-commissioned officers has passed from instruction of guides, etc., to guard duty, ceremonies, etc., and is progressing rapidly.

SEVENTH NEW YORK.—Col. Edmund Clark (Armory Practice).—On Saturday evening the second competition of the team of five match was won by Co. H, and also the match. The match was open to teams of five from each company, the field staff and veterans; 7 shots at 100 and 7 shots at 500 yards; two competitors; best aggregate score to win.

The team of Co. H won the match on the total score of 611 out of a possible 700. Their score was 297 in the first and 314 in the second competition. The score is as follows:

First Competition.	Second Competition.	Total.
Sergt. Bartley.....	61	64
Private Bryant.....	62	62
Capt. Price.....	69	64
Private Underwood.....	68	63
Private Merchant.....	57	61
Totals.....	297	314
		611

Co. B was second—299 and 308—total 607, and Co. F third, with 302 and 303—total 604.

On Monday evening, March 19, the seventh competition for the Abel Trophy took place, and was also won by Co. H. The "Abel" is a challenge trophy competed for by teams of 10 men from each company, in the armory range—7 shots, standing, at 200, and 7 shots, lying down, at 500 yards. This match was first shot in the old armory, in April, 1880, and has been shot twice annually since then. The team of Co. B was the first winner, and in spite of all efforts by the other companies was retained possession of the trophy for three years. Co. H is first com-

pany to win it from Company B, and by the best score on the record—600.

Seven companies were represented, and scored as follows: H, 600; B, 587; F, 584; K, 560; A, 553; I, 550; G, 499.

The scores of the winning team were:

	200 Yards.	500 Yards.	Tot.
Private Underwood.....	54 5 4 5 5 5—33	5 5 5 4 5 5 4—33	66
Private Merchant.....	5 4 5 5 4 5—33	5 5 5 4 5 5 4—33	66
Capt. Price.....	4 4 4 4 4 4—28	5 5 5 3 5 5 5—35	61
Sergt. Bartley.....	4 4 3 4 4 4—27	5 5 5 5 5 4—34	61
Private Bryant.....	4 3 5 4 5 5—30	5 5 4 3 4 5—30	60
Private H. C. Titus.....	4 4 4 4 4 5—30	4 4 5 5 4 2 4—29	68
Corporal Warlock.....	4 3 4 5 5 3—28	4 4 5 4 3 5—30	68
Private Flukensaur.....	4 4 4 5 4 3—28	2 5 4 5 5 4—30	68
Private Bates.....	4 4 3 4 4 4—27	5 4 4 5 5 5 2—32	67
Lieut. Tackaberry.....	3 3 3 5 3 4 4—25	4 5 3 5 5 5 4—31	66
Totals.....		288	512 600

A report of the battalion drill of March 22 is held over till next week.

THIRTEENTH NEW YORK.—Col. A. E. Austen.—The 13th has been ordered to drill as follows:

March 28, companies B, G and Cadets.

March 29, companies A, C, D, E, F, I and K.

April 11, regimental drill. The regiment will be reviewed in full dress on April 19.

The order also directs practice in file and volley firing and with indicator, and the early weeks in May will be devoted to practice with ball cartridges. The Inspector of Rifle Practice has been directed to keep the record and make a report of every shot.

Regimental burlesque athletic games will take place on Friday, April 13.

The regiment has received its two howitzers, and instruction in handling them has commenced.

The innovation introduced by Col. Austen of attaching light artillery to be maneuvered by hand, to regiments, is a step in the right direction, and is about the only way in which field pieces can be made useful in the National Guard. We wish Col. Austen success.

NEW YORK.—The Troy Citizens' Corps, 6th Separate Company, Capt. James W. Cusack, will hold their annual reception at the Armory, Troy, N. Y., on Tuesday evening, March 24. The invitation card is very handsome, and has for a frontispiece a member of the corps in winter uniform, standing at parade rest. In the background is a camp, and under it the words: "Troy Citizens' Corps, Organized 1834." The committee on reception are Lieut. C. W. Tillinghast, Private Baermann, Harden, Brintzell and Frank Griswold. The reception will be one of, if not the choicest, of the season.

The Revised Military Code, State of New York, has passed the Assembly without a dissenting voice.

The Signal Corps of the 13th Regiment has commenced instruction under Major M. B. Farr.

Col. S. V. R. Cruger, 12th Regiment, has obtained a leave of absence for two months, and sailed for Europe in the steamer *Catalonia* on Wednesday, March 21. The officers of the regiment were at the wharf to wish the Colonel *bon voyage* and a speedy return. The voyage is one of pleasure, Col. Cruger feeling that a rest from the cares of business was necessary.

Gen. Horatio C. King was among the guests at the Veterans' dinner of the 22d Regiment, on Monday evening, March 19.

Co. H, 9th regiment, Capt. Henry G. Chapman, will give their closing drill and reception at the armory on Friday evening, March 30, 1883. Co. E, 8th regt., Capt. J. J. Horgan, Co. K, 12th regt., Capt. Wm. King, Co. E, 14th regt., Capt. J. K. Barlow, and the Washington Light Battery, Capt. F. P. Earle, have accepted invitations to participate in the dress parade and review. The ceremonies will commence at 8.30 p. m. Col. Wm. Seward, Jr., and staff will review the Battalion, and the 9th regiment Drum and Fife Corps will give an exhibition drill under command of Drum Major Hill.

A pleasant feature of the evening will be the presentation by Capt. Chapman of a handsome diamond badge to the member of his company who has enlisted the greatest number of men during the year.

The committee having the affair in charge promise that it will be one of the finest military entertainments of the season. The music will be furnished by Drum Major Hill.

Co. A, 7th regiment, will hold a reception at the armory on Tuesday evening, April 3. The preparations are in the hands of a committee who are sparing no trouble to make the affair an elegant one, and entirely worthy of the organization. We have received very handsome invitations.

The Yale Rides, 41 Separate Co., will hold a reception and ball on Tuesday, March 29, for which we have received invitations.

The resignations of Quartermaster George W. Du Puy, 32d, and Lieutenants T. W. McCormick and John A. Swett, 47th Regt., have been accepted.

The 13th Regiment Cadet Company will drill as follows: Company instruction in loading and firing, March 24 and 31. Battalion drill practice, April 7 and 14. Review with the regiment April 19. Instruction in indicator target practice, April 1. Practice and competition in the Regimental Rifle Galley, with ball cartridge, for marksmen's badges, April 28. The drill season will end May 4, when, after a short company drill, a competition will be held for two prize medals, to be awarded by the field and staff to the members of the Cadet Company most proficient in the manual of arms.

At the final competition in Co. B, 32d Regiment, the first medal was won by Private A. J. Butler by a score of 22, the second medal by Private Bayler, by a score of 17, and the Sweet revolver by Corporal F. A. Wills, by a score of 63 out of a possible 75.

The Hon. Robert Lincoln, Secretary of War, will open the Fair for the New Army Fund of the 71st Regiment, on Monday evening next. This is a matter of great satisfaction to the veterans of the American Guard, who in 1861 so often received the visits of their illustrious father. The 71st was a great favorite with President Lincoln, as he was with it, and he often could be found at the evening parades held in the Navy Yard. It was there that a concert was given by Co. A, at which was sung for the first time, "Viva l'America," by Harrison Millard, its composer, a member of Co. A.

The Queen's Own Rifles have declined the invitation of the 13th Regiment of Brooklyn, N. Y., to visit that city this year. Col. Otter, however, says that if the same invitation is extended next year, and the Canadian Government gives permission, the visit will be made.

Company H, 12th Regiment, will hold an election for captain, vice Wm. C. Eddy, resigned, at the Armory, on Tuesday, March 27. 1st Lieut. Washington Content is the only candidate, and will be unanimously elected. The lieutenant, though young, is a good officer, and well deserves the promotion.

Capt. Frazier's 4th Separate Company, Yonkers, N. Y., have by vote decided to adopt the State uniform, paying for it out of their company treasury. The uniform coat, by permission of the commander-in-chief, instead of being the miserable, ill-shaped and bad-fitting basque, introduced by Gen. Townsend, is English tunics cut, double-breasted, with five buttons, same color and trimmings as the State pattern, and has that jaunty appearance usually seen in Continental armies. W. C. Boylan, 136 Grand street, N. Y., has received the contract for its manufacture. The 4th Company is in a healthy condition, having a roll of 70 members, with a record of attendance of 80 per cent, at company drills and parades. Capt. Frazier's new uniform will be a great incentive to this command.

Co. A, 12th Regiment, Capt. A. H. Hors, will elect a 2d lieutenant, vice Faber promoted, on Monday, March 26. A sergeant from one of the companies of the 22d Regiment is spoken of as the new officer.

A team of ten men and reserves from Co. F, 7th Regiment, visited Brooklyn on Thursday evening and shot a friendly match with Co. F, of the 23d Regiment. Seven shots were fired by each man at 200 yards, the New Yorkers winning on a score of 273 against 268 made by the home team. After the score was announced and congratulations extended to the victors the visiting team was handsomely entertained at a sumptuous collation, where the menu was printed on large sheets of brown wrapping paper, the various courses being humorously stated. Speeches were made by the officers of the two commands and by Adjutant Rand, of the 7th. The return match will take place at the

7th Regiment Armory on Tuesday evening, March 27, on which occasion all the members of Co. F, Twenty-third, in the new State uniform, will be the guests of Capt. Appleton's company and a review will be tendered the commandant of the visiting company. After the review the "Grand Tour" of the armory will be made by the Brooklyn men and others; both companies will march to an uptown hotel, when the New Yorkers will entertain their friends at a "Dutch." A pleasant reunion is anticipated, and the representatives of Brooklyn's famous regiment will no doubt return home well satisfied with their visit.

The 3d Battery had a drill at the 14th Regiment on Friday evening, March 23.

A salute of 21 guns was fired by the Troy Battery in honor of Gov. Cleveland, who signed the bill appropriating \$75,000 for their new armory.

The Greenleaf Guards of Rochester have elected the following officers: Major, Chas. H. Yost; Captain, Philip Mohr; 1st Lieutenant, Fred C. March; 2d Lieutenant, Conrad Eckhardt; 3d Lieutenant, T. G. Henning.

The annual concert given by the 22d Regiment to Bandmaster Gillmore will take place on Monday, March 26, at the armory, and the drill ordered for that date has been countermanded. The order for drill on Friday, March 23, has also been revoked. Theoretical instruction of officers has been ordered at the armory on March 22 and 27.

The 61st Separate Company of Syracuse have been invited to become the guests of the Wheeler Rifles of Auburn and of the Cadets of St. John's School at Manlius on March 27.

We have received very handsome invitations to the review and reception of the 3d Battery at the 14th Regiment Armory on Tuesday evening, March 27.

The 69th Regiment paraded on St. Patrick's Day, March 17.

Co. G, 47th Regiment, has started a garrison.

We are glad to learn that the Governor has signed the bill appropriating \$100,000 for an armory of the 8th Regiment. The best thing to be done now is to get the matter under way as soon as possible.

Capt. B. Gregory, 22d Regiment, has resigned.

RHODE ISLAND.—Adjutant General Dyer, accompanied by Lieut. Col. White, has recently made inspections of several of the National Guard organizations. Co. E, 2d Battalion, was inspected at its armory on Monday evening, March 12, in heavy marching order—present 3 officers and 30 men. The drill performed on the occasion was, as a general thing, satisfactory, but was somewhat marred by a few minor mistakes, such as guides and file closers omitting some of the prescribed motions of the manual, the left guide in column of fours covering No. 1 instead of No. 4, many men in the rear rank making the usual fault of not stepping off properly during the firings, some men bringing the left hand to the right side in executing the order from fix and unfix bayonet, the captain opening boxes prematurely, etc., etc. Yet a very marked improvement was apparent over the drill at last inspection, which reflects credit on officers and men. The arms, accoutrements, clothing, brasses, etc., were in excellent order, and showed signs of careful attention.

The next inspection, the first infantry battalion (Cos. A, B, C and D), took place on Wednesday evening, March 14, was preceded by a well-executed review before Gen. Dyer, the only fault of which was that Co. B, which had the colors, in the formation put out guides in addition to the markers. The inspection was by battalion, clothing, arms and equipments being in excellent order, but the affair lost some of its merit by the mistake of grounding instead of stacking the arms, and the awkwardness which some of the men showed in performing the inspection of arms. Several captains gave commands with sword in the scabbard. After inspection each company drilled in turn according to a programme laid down by the inspector. Co. D leading off with one officer and 25 men, making a generally creditable showing, but falling short by losing distance in forming columns of files, badly-executed formation of single rank as well as left front into line, errors in the manual, incorrect fix and unfix bayonets, failure of the rear rank to side step before kneeling in the firings, defective stepping off in firing to the front by file, etc.

Co. C, with 3 officers and 37 men, followed with good step and excellent manual on the march, and executed a very creditable drill with exception of minor defects during the manual and during the loadings and firings.

Co. B, with 3 officers and 33 men, was next, and made also a very good showing, and Co. A, with two officers and 26 men, wound up the drill. Officers in many instances omitted preparatory commands, and did not observe the proper cadence. All the companies need closer looking after, with a view to a more minute execution of many of the movements, in marching as well as the manual, and particularly in the loadings and firings. As a general thing, officers and men did well.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

PENNSYLVANIA NATIONAL GUARD.

Since the advent of the new administration, there has been but little military activity throughout the State. Micawber like, the Guard has been waiting, we suppose, for something to turn up. Perhaps it is without reason, yet it is nevertheless a fact, that the administration is credited with being rather unfriendly than otherwise to the National Guard; at least, it is not expected to display much military enthusiasm. Therefore, whether that something will be good or bad is a question. No little stir, however, was created by the introduction of a bill into the Legislature with a view to assimilating the staff system, as far as may be, to that of the General Government.

Gov. Pattison, as is well known, was elected under the cry of retrenchment and reform. This was the burthen of his speeches during the campaign, and in a message to the Legislature he has since made the declaration that he has always entertained the opinion that needless offices should be abolished. Here, as elsewhere, political influence has always been potent in securing positions on the staff. As a consequence, the office has been degraded. Nor is this all; by reason of their position, the actions of the staff are more or less noticeable, and the hostility of Philadelphia employers to the volunteer militia is in a measure due to what they saw during the encampments of the National Guard of Pennsylvania in Fairmount Park in 1876 and 1880. At any rate, the doings at the time are referred to, and given as a reason for refusing permission to employees to attend the annual encampments. But were the members of the staff always appointed with a view to their military qualifications, the utter disproportion between the staff department and the number of men intended to be kept under arms is comical to think of, or admitting that the members of the Governor's staff may be the best officers to be found for their positions, the fact will not down that they are of no more use, and never were, than a staff to the President. The little work performed by them could be done as well by others, and their maintenance is a useless expenditure of a part of the annual militia appropriation. Taking the Governor at his word, and before any staff announcements were made, it was considered a fitting opportunity to introduce a bill to abolish the overwhelmingly grand staff department, and to otherwise amend the code. The first section of the bill amends the code to read as follows: "The staff of the commander-in-chief shall consist of an adjutant general, with the rank of brigadier general, and such number of aides, not exceeding three, as occasion may require, each with the rank of lieutenant colonel. The staff at present numbers 23. Just why the Governor should have even three aides is not entirely clear, but we presume it was considered but fair to permit him to surround himself with a few congenial spirits, even if it was at the expense of the Commonwealth.

The next section provides that the staff of the major general shall be the department officers, the same as the department of officers of the Army (except that it drops the office of paymaster), and limits

his personal staff or aides to three. Under the Code, at present, he can appoint as many as he chooses. According to the last report of the Adjutant-General the major-general has nine aides, and that is about the average. The bill creates an inspector's department, prescribes his duties as an inspector, and also as an instructor, should occasion require it, and that he shall receive the pay of a colonel in the Army. The law now provides for the organization of regiments of three battalions; the bill further provides for commissioning a major to each battalion; makes the brigade staff assistants to the general staff, instead of being brigade officers; and gives to U. S. troops or the militia the right of way in any street or highway through which they may pass, or upon which they may be in the performance of their duties.

Of course, such a sweeping reduction as is provided for in this bill, of nineteen officers from the staff of the Governor and of seven from the staff, as at present constituted, of the major-general, has met with much opposition; though no officer whose judgment is entitled to respect has yet been found with the temerity to say that *per se* it is not an excellent idea. It interferes with those who aspire to position on the staff, or who have friends that they wish to inflict on the service, and with others now holding staff positions. This was evidenced by the opposition of one member of the Senate Military Committee that rumor says, has been offered a position. Unfortunately as it is that political influence is potent in securing military commissions, it is perhaps still more unfortunate that there are many who depend upon the notoriety which they gain in the military for their position in civil life: who owe their present offices, either civil or political, to being brought into notice by the rank previously attained in the militia; and others that would drop out of sight and memory immediately were they to lose their commissions. They are not independent; the interests of the National Guard are of no moment to them, but self is everything.

The bill was reported approved by the Military Committee of the Senate and in all probability would pass the Senate, but though the Governor has made so many professions of reform, he appears to have no disposition to aid in retrenching military expenses; in fact in the face of a request by a number of the higher officers of the Guard that he would favor the bill, he not only refused to express any opinion but made several appointments, thus virtually indicating a wish to continue a wasteless expenditure. The friends of the bill have therefore determined not to push its passage, in fact will oppose it.

The spring inspections in the 1st Brigade will be made during this and the coming month by Major Wetherell, brigade inspector. On Saturday evening last a handsome stand of colors was presented to the 3d regiment, Col. Bonnaffon, by the 18th regiment, Col. McKibben, as an acknowledgment of the kindly manner in which they were entertained during the bi-centennial in October last.

MOUNTED ARTILLERY FOR STATE TROOPS.

Some time ago we published from advance sheets a synopsis of Adjutant General Latte's annual report for 1882. On perusing the full document, which we have just received, we find in the report of Col. E. W. Matthews, Chief of Artillery, some timely remarks as to the uselessness of mounted artillery organizations among State troops. The remarks are applicable to any State which supports such batteries and coincide with our own views given on the subject at various times. The time necessary for a proper training of men and horses for this purpose is never available in National Guard organizations, and as a result all attempts at organization of light artillery, except small Gatling batteries, have turned out failures wherever made. At all public turnouts the light artillery generally makes a pitiful, ridiculous spectacle. States which maintain them throw away the money necessary for their support. Col. Matthews says: "The total artillery force of the State consists of three light 4-gun batteries of 3 officers and 60 men each: One in Philadelphia, one in Titusville, and the third divided, one platoon with the headquarters at Phoenixville, and the other at Wilkes-Barre. Battery A, at Philadelphia, is armed with two Gatling guns, with carriages and equipment complete, and with two thousand cartridges on hand. This battery also uses, for drills and parades, part of a 6-gun Parrott 10-pounder battery, belonging to the city of Philadelphia, having all carriages complete, including limbers, caissons, battery-wagon, and travelling forge. But the pieces are of obsolete pattern—2.9-inch bore, and no ammunition of this size is manufactured—still worse, there is not known to be in existence a shot which will fit these guns. They are, therefore, useless, except for drills and parades. Battery B, in Titusville, is armed with four 10-pounder Parrott iron guns of 3-inch bore—a serviceable pattern, having all carriages complete, and in fair serviceable condition, also equipments and harness in such condition as to enable the battery to undertake active service. There is, however, no ammunition on hand with the battery, and none at the State arsenal, in Harrisburg; but it can be obtained in any quantities from the United States arsenals. Battery C, at Phoenixville and Wilkes-Barre, is armed with what is known locally as the 'Phoenix gun,' an iron 6-pounder, weighing one thousand pounds, and manufactured from an iron rifle, formerly made at Phoenixville, by boring it out to the calibre suitable for 6-pounder ammunition, namely, 3.67 inches."

This gun, on account of its excessive weight, of its comparatively small projectile, of the fact that it has never been tested and sighted, and because its carriage is unserviceable, is recommended to constitute no longer a part of a force otherwise so efficiently equipped as the militia of Pennsylvania. In all the batteries the men wear sabres, an appendage worse than useless to a cannoneer.

"Target practice is a thing so little known that there is probably not now in service a cannoneer who has ever cut a fuse, or a gunner who has ever pointed a piece for firing a projectile. Thus, in an emergency requiring the immediate use of artillery, Batteries B and C would be unavailable until supplies of ammunition could be obtained from the United States arsenals, and when so obtained it would need to be committed to the care and use of gunners and cannoneers wholly inexperienced. Under such circumstances Battery A would have no serviceable field guns at all, but would be able, however, to turn out as promptly as any regiment of infantry, with two Gatling guns and a limited supply of cartridges, all in complete order. . . . The most favorable remark which could be made concerning these batteries would relate to their personnel, and in this respect they afford reasonable ground for the belief that if mounted and put into the field, as would be the case when called into the service of the United States, they would become serviceable and efficient light artillery, as soon as their horses could become thoroughly trained to the work required of them. But, on the other hand, it is no reflection on the intelligence and the skill of the officers, or on the ability and the instruction of the men, to say that under the present system in the National Guard, they cannot expect to attain such a character. . . . While it is strictly true that the infantry organization and the administrative departments are as efficient for State purposes under the Army pattern as if organized after

any other plan, yet it is very generally conceded now by the best authorities in the regular Army and in the National Guard that it is futile for the States to attempt to keep up mounted organizations according to United States models—more especially for light artillery—for the reason, principally, that trained drivers, trained horses, and proficiency in field manoeuvres are practically impossible in the State service in time of peace. This view is also supported by the entire experience of the State of Pennsylvania with its artillery. Furthermore, the necessity for maintaining several field batteries would seem to imply a possibility of encountering an enemy furnished with a like formidable armament, a contingency hardly to be expected in national guard service. The special work which the guard may, at any time, be called to undertake is the suppression of riots or insubordination, the dispersion of mobs or other unlawful assemblies, and sometimes, perhaps, to appear as an overawing force to prevent the gathering and organizing of disaffected or disloyal persons."

To meet the possible necessity for the use of shell or shrapnel, or for dislodging an enemy from a building or from behind a street barricade, etc., the report recommends to attach to each machine gun battery, two light rifles of such light weight as to render horses unnecessary, except on long marches, and the U. S. Army, having no such gun, the 3-inch Naval breech-loading howitzer is recommended for this service.

"This gun is a small rifle made of steel or bronze. It is mounted on a steel field carriage, and weighs alone 350 pounds, or with carriage, implements, and two boxes or chests, of ammunition containing twenty rounds, between 950 and 1,000 pounds. Its range tables are carefully constructed for distances from 100 to 4,700 yards. The charge is cannon powder, coarse grain, three-quarters of a pound, and is fired by a friction primer. The projectiles are shell and shrapnel, their length is two and one half calibres, (seven and one-half inches,) and their weight seven pounds. The shell is said to have sufficient strength for penetrating ordinary brick walls of buildings. The shrapnel contains 55 leaden balls of 52 calibre, and it has sufficient velocity at 2,000 yards to disable men and horses. . . . The Naval manual of drill for this gun provides for a crew of six men for loading and firing; but when landing to manoeuvre, with field carriage, an allowance of twenty men to each piece is prescribed, all of whom must be armed with pistols only, if the men are to carry ammunition for the gun in their pouches; but if other transportation for the ammunition is provided, then the numbers as high as eight inclusive must wear pistols only, and the rest must be armed with rifle, without bayonet, acting as support to the gun while it is working. It was an uncommon experience with artillery officers during the late war to find their batteries left without infantry support. There are many contingencies liable to occur at any moment upon the field of battle to produce this result; hence, the wisdom of having at least a small force, armed with the best magazine rifles, always under the command of the battery captain, which he may deploy as skirmishers upon his flanks when necessary, to give notice of the approach of an enemy, and which he may quickly rally at the call of the bugle to assist in repulsing a charge or render any other service required. These remarks apply with greater force to national guard artillery than to that of the regular Army. . . . For experimental purposes, one of the batteries is recommended to be increased by adding to it another company of men with two officers, so that the combined organization shall consist of one captain, four lieutenants, and a minimum of one hundred, or a maximum of one hundred and twenty enlisted men; that this organization be armed with two naval 3" breech-loading rifles, four Gatling guns of .45 calibre, and sixty or more rifles or carbines; that ample supplies of ammunition for each piece be provided, with facilities for target practice, and that this battery be required to show at the next annual encampment, by actual target work, the kind of fire it can deliver at short range with Gatlings and rifles, and at long range with shrapnel and shell, also to demonstrate its ability to manoeuvre without horses upon the field and conform to the movements of other troops, and to execute with the riflemen the infantry manual and such company movements as may be deemed essential for this service."

INTERSTATE COMPETITIVE DRILL.

The Third Interstate Competitive Drill, which was postponed last February, has been divested of its partially civic features and will be held at the Fair Grounds, New Orleans, in May next, under the auspices and control of the Louisiana National Guard. The following is the executive committee: Major General John Glynn, Jr., commanding 1st Military District; Brigadier General Adolph Meyer, commanding 1st Brigade; Colonel E. Legardeur, Jr., commanding Field Artillery; Lieut. Col. John B. Richardson, commanding Washington Artillery; Lieut. Col. Thomas McIntyre, 1st Infantry; Major Maximilian Hermann, commanding Reichard Battalion.

Programme: Infantry, first prize, \$1,500; second prize, \$1,000; third prize, \$500. Artillery, first prize \$500; second prize, \$200; third prize, \$100.

Drill will begin on Thursday, May 17, and close on Saturday, May 19.

All military commands in the United States, regularly organized not less than twenty days before the close of the entries, are invited to participate. Entries will close May 1.

Judges will be officers of the U. S. Army.

Each infantry command entering shall consist of three commissioned officers, two guides, and 24 men, no additional credit for excess of numbers. Each gun detachment shall consist of 10, rank and file. Drill to be on regular field piece; either a 12-pound Napoleon or a 3-inch rifle, without caisson, in first-class order, which can be furnished by the management.

Drill strictly in accordance with Standard Tactics, now in use with the U. S. Army. Setting up, bayonet and skirmish drill will not be counted. Time to drill will be 45 minutes, commencing with the first movement after inspection.

Programme for both Infantry and artillery Drill will be prepared by the judges or by the West Point military authorities.

The tally sheet for each command, signed in by the judges, will be delivered to the executive committee; and will be subject to inspection by all competing commands after the awards for prizes are made.

Upon application, the executive committee can arrange for meals and lodgings for all visiting commands, at from \$1.50 to \$2 per man, per diem.

The Rifle Range of the Louisiana State National Guard is located near the Drill Grounds. Suitable prizes for teams and individual shooting, will be shot for, under the rules and regulations of the National Rifle Association.

Communications must be addressed to.

COLONEL JOHN D. SCOTT,
JA. A. G., First Military District, L. S. N. G.,
No. 183 Common street, New Orleans.

General Glynn has received Governor McEnery's authorization to have an encampment of the troops of the First Military District, at the Fair Grounds, during the competitive drill.

The Prince of Wales on the 28th of February donned the gay crimson uniform of the Blucher Hussars, of which he was lately made titular chief. He received a deputation of his brother officers of the Blucher Hussars, headed by their Colonel, Von Thiele; and afterwards repaired to the Emperor to report himself, in Prussian military fashion, and thank His Majesty for the honor bestowed upon him.

(Paris Correspondence London Broad Arrow.)

THE FRENCH REPUBLICAN ARMY.

With compulsory service in France "the Army" is but another term for "the nation." The Pretenders' bill provides that the Orleanist Princes and Napoleon's sons shall be dismissed the service. It is well known, however, that this is merely the preliminary step to the "hunting down" of all officers who do not proclaim demagogic opinions. With the disappearance of Gen. Billot, the only possible efficient Republican War Minister has gone. Now the officer who has worked his way up from the ranks may be dismissed the service to-morrow because, forsooth, he does not hold the political shibboleth of the moment. In short, to paraphrase Prince Napoleon's words, "the Army languishes."

While the Chamber has been wasting its time in heated and sterile debates, M. Clémenceau and his party at any price partisans have lost no opportunity of attacking the French army. The present Minister of War, so far from defending the interests of the force, has actually been an active party to these proceedings. Gen. Thibaudin has already expressed himself in favor of interpreting the French Military Discipline Acts so as to give power to remove from active service any officer whose "social position" might seem to him "incompatible with the efficiency of the service." Injustice begets injustice. We are told in the most matter of fact way that "candid exponents of Radical policy do not hesitate to declare in so many words that there are 'fifty generals who are only fit to be shot.'" Truly an excellent Republican mode of quickening the flow of promotion! But assuming that the "generals" above alluded to should retaliate? A daily contemporary has good reasons for observing: "If the new Cabinet, supported by the majority of the Deputies, should take the step of expelling the Princes from France, and depriving such of them as are officers of their rank in the army or navy by a simple decree in the absence of any law whatever, then the contest is no longer between the two Houses of the Legislature, but between the Republican government and the army of France. And the immediate future of the country depends upon the spirit in which the French army receives the challenge."

One instance of the manner in which French officers are being harassed by the demagogues now in power may be cited. From a recent issue of *La France Militaire*, it appears that a highly accomplished officer, Colonel de Saint Georges, Professor of Military History, Strategy, and General Tactics at the Ecole Supérieure de Guerre, and who has held entirely aloof from politics, lately expressed an opinion in his lectures that war at intervals will always be a necessary evil. This doctrine ostensibly—though the supposed Bonapartists' proclivities of Colonel Saint-Georges were not lost sight of—aroused the wrath of M. Laisant, editor of the *Republique Radicale*. This person, who, by-the-by, is an ardent advocate of the abolition of standing armies, threatened an interpellation in the Chamber against Colonel Saint-Georges' "pernicious" doctrine. What is the result? It seems scarcely credible, but it is no less true, that to appease the wrath of the Radical editor a gallant officer's career has been wrecked. Colonel Saint-Georges has, without an opportunity of explanation, been drafted off "to a command in the territorial Army of Algeria." His successor as Professor of Military History at the School of War is, needless to add, a devoted disciple of M. Laisant. This is but one instance, but *ab uno ducunt omnes*. That with such cases occurring daily the French Army is recalling the palmy days of the Empire goes without saying. A leader is wanting. Now the Orleanist Princes, though *sans reproche*, are simply respectable mediocrities, and something more than respectable mediocrities is needed for the governorship of a nation. The Napoleonic idea still casts a glamour over French men, and every despot's act of the demagogic majority in the Chamber merely shortens the distance before the restoration of the Empire. It has been the fashion to scoff at Prince Jerome. So it was with the late Emperor—before he attained his object. The *Broad Arrow* was probably the only journal in England that pointed out at the time of its issue the grave import of Napoleon's manifesto. The time of cheap sneers at the Prince has passed; and henceforth a stern conflict will be waged between his supporters and the partisans of the Republic.

In this conflict the French army will be an important factor. Signs are not wanting to show that the vexatious attacks on that force are beginning to have effect. Without claiming the gift of prophecy, we may refer to our remarks a few days after Gambetta's death. We then said: "The event of Sunday last is fraught with serious danger to the newly-organized *l'Armée Française*," and predicted that as soon as Gambetta's restraining influence was gone M. Clémenceau's followers would attack the army. A remarkable fulfilment of our prediction is contained in recent issues of *L'Aspirant Militaire* and the other French service journals. But to verify this we need go no further than our London daily contemporaries, for on this point, unfortunately, the runs may read.

This state of things cannot last long. Possibly MM. Clémenceau and Floquet have not forgotten the last words of the Communist Rossel before his execution, "If you do not quickly unmake the army, the army will quickly unmake the Republic." *Abst omen*. One thing is certain. With every act of republican tyranny against the army, Prince Napoleon's programme becomes more clear. The unfolding of that programme is as yet hidden in the impenetrable future. The now acknowledged representative of the Imperial family, whose founder was *Le Petit Caporal*, has a cool head, and may assuredly be depended upon to play his *rôle* cautiously. The errors of his opponents will doubtless in the future, as in the past, strengthen his hand. But, after all, the French army will be the most potent factor in the fulfilment of the Napoleonic legend.

ENGLAND'S ARMY AND NAVY.

THREE different patterns of guns, viz., the 9, 18, and 16-pounder, says the *Army and Navy Gazette*, appear to be in use at the present moment by our Field Artillery; to these will be doubtless added the new 23 pounder. We trust we may not be engaged in a European war with such an organization! If rumor is correct, says the same paper, great changes are contemplated in the organization of the Royal Artillery. The more complete amalgamation of the whole force of Artillery with the other branches of the Army, the separation of the Garrison Artillery from the Horse and Field, the further development of the Territorial System, the organization of the Horse and Field batteries in regiments with localized depots, the abolition of the Royal Horse Artillery as a *corps d'élite*—these are some, among the many drastic reforms, which are said to be likely to be introduced.

The following General Order has been issued, to the despair of all civilians who now lose their one means of identifying military friends or the uniforms of any English regiments in which they may be interested: "It having been brought to notice that officers, warrant officers, and sergeants still wear in some regiments numerals on their forage-caps, H. R. H. The Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief has directed that this practice be at once discontinued." The Line and the Militia have, indeed, at length been welded into one harmonious whole!

The Duke of Cambridge, speaking at the Royal United Service Institution recently, after a lecture by Capt. Walford, R. A., on the bombardment of the forts of Alexandria, said it was highly creditable to England's Navy that in reducing those forts so little damage had been done to the town of Alexandria. His Royal Highness urged the importance of supporting British naval power by the erection of forts at vulnerable points of this country and its possessions abroad.

The War Office has decided to erect an extensive range of buildings for the manufacture of torpedoes, in connection with the Torpedo School attached to the School of Military Engineering at Chatham. The buildings will abut on the river Medway, near Gillingham Pier, and a short distance from Chatham.

An officer stationed in Ceylon, writing to the *Army and Navy Gazette*, says: "I had the pleasure of a talk with some of Arabi's people the other day, who attribute the whole of our success in Egypt to the vigilance of our Cavalry. Arabi was not prepared for such rapid movements of our mounted arms, and has the greatest admiration for the manner in which the Cavalry were handled throughout. Both at Kassassin, he says, and Tel-el-Kebir, the timely arrival of the Cavalry left him no chance. He speaks of the shock occasioned in the latter engagement by the appearance of the Cavalry on his left flank, and says that from that moment success for the British forces was assured. He never expected to be followed to Cairo with such rapidity, and he speaks of the forced march of Cavalry from Tel-el-Kebir to Cairo as a wonderful piece of military enterprise, reflecting the highest possible credit on all who took part in the march, but more especially on its leader. As there has been so much discussion on this subject, and there is an evident desire in some quarters to rob the Cavalrymen of the credit which is due to them, it may be well to let the public at home know what the views are which are expressed by the Egyptians themselves."

Officers of the English Army are now permitted to wear miniature decorations in plain clothes, and are expected to do so when they are invited to meet members of the Royal Family.

In consequence of the failure of the torpedo fittings of the *Polyphemus*, as well as the defects which have manifested themselves in the torpedo-discharging apparatus of other ships, the Admiralty are about to appoint a special Committee to consider the whole subject of torpedoes and their equipments, as supplied to men of war.

The working-men of Westminster having invited Captain Bedford Pim, R. N., to lecture at their rooms in Victoria Street on "The State of the Navy," he intends to make his lecture a reply to Mr. Barnaby's recent paper on "Battle-ships: a Forecast."

The *Civil and Military Gazette* of Lahore, states that it has received trustworthy opinions from Candahar, Ghuzni, and Cabul, where the people believe that the Ameer of Afghanistan has thrown over Russia and embraced the support of England. The British cemetery has been carefully preserved by the Ameer's orders. Cabul women sing songs lamenting Major Cavagnari's cruel death, and extolling him as a brave warrior. It is believed that the Ameer desires to visit India if the British invite him.

In the naval promotions just gazetted at the British Admiralty little or no regard has been paid to seniority. Of this the *Army and Navy Gazette* says: "The Lieutenants are the backbone of the Navy. At the present moment, hundreds of these officers, after having devoted the best years of their life to the service of their country, hoping as it were, against hope, that promotion would be theirs as each new year came round, have at last realized the heart-rending fact that they can never by any possibility, rise higher in the service than their present rank. Why? Because the members of the Board of Admiralty have promoted their own relations and friends, as soon as these had served their sea-time. This brought the junior Lieutenants on to the Commanders' List, and the junior Commanders on to the Post-Captains' List. In this manner, the senior ranks of the service have been filled with junior officers, while the junior ranks remain crammed with officers their senior in the service. Surely the country will not tolerate such an iniquitous system much longer?"

The British War Office is determined that proficiency in shooting in the Army shall be maintained under any circumstances. The Regulations provide that every battalion shall go through a certain course of instruction each year. Necessarily in the case of regiments which

were despatched to Egypt that was impossible in 1882, but orders have been issued that the men who have returned from service on the banks of the Nile are, with all practicable speed, to complete their 1882 course before entering upon that of 1883.

Sir Charles Dilke is reported to have stated that the Government had found it impossible to utilize Cyprus; the fact being that, not only was a Sanitorium and Depot for the regiments in Egypt being established there, but arrangements were in progress by which Cyprus, in the event of the prolongation of the war, would have become the great base of supplies for the Army in Egypt.

A correspondent writes from Cairo: "Much astonishment has been expressed at the statement attributed to Lord Wolseley, that he never saw a drunken man at Cairo; and as it must be taken as absolutely true, if his Lordship made it, the only way of explaining the fact is that the Commander-in-Chief did not stir out of Abdeen Palace after dark. Had he visited the main guard, close at hand, or the Caravans, he would have been unable to make such an assertion; but, generally, for very good reasons, there has been less intemperance than usual under similar circumstances. There has, however, been a very large increase of disease among the men, which is believed to have been imported.

Figaro says: "Lord Wolseley is gradually getting into his hands the reins of all the various branches of the Army! He has just decided to take charge of the administration and patronage of the Royal Artillery. Hitherto the Deputy Adjutant-General at Headquarters has had entire control of the R. A. subject merely to the supervision of the Commander-in-Chief, and it is hardly likely that Lord Wolseley would continue to allow this officer to go direct to the 'Duke' over the head of his superior, viz., himself. From all I hear the change appears to have been well received in military circles, there being no doubt that, owing to the narrow lines upon which the administration of the Royal Artillery has hitherto been conducted, the interests of the majority of Artillery officers have suffered in a more or less degree."

THE FRENCH SERVICES.

The ordinary expenditure for the French Army for 1883 has been fixed by the Chamber of Deputies at \$116,800,000, or \$2,200,000 more than the previous year. The extraordinary expenses will probably reach the sum of \$16,250,000. To the former must be added the quota for the year for the organization of the new African Army, and the establishment of an independent fortress artillery, the cost of which is estimated at \$6,650,000 and \$1,000,000 respectively, and which sums do not include the original cost of those organizations. The ordinary expenditure, therefore, for the French Army for 1883 will exceed \$125,000,000.

The programme for the French Autumn manoeuvres has been published. The 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th and 13th Corps will be concentrated for twenty days for the execution of manoeuvres in Army Corps, the time for concentration and dislocation being included. The 7th and 8th Corps will operate against each other, a field telegraph section of the first line being attached to each. The two divisions of the 6th Corps will change garrisons at the time of the manoeuvres. The 4th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 17th, and 18th Corps, as well as the 8th Division of the 4th Corps, will execute divisional manoeuvres during fifteen days, the time of leaving garrisons and returning to be included. Brigade manoeuvres lasting fifteen days will be carried on by the 1st, 2d, 3d, 14th, 15th, and 16th Corps, but in the 8th Corps only by the 9th and 10th Brigades. The 6th and 7th Divisions, garrisoned in Paris, will take no part in the manoeuvres. The manoeuvres of larger bodies of cavalry will take place under the command of General Galifet (president of the Cavalry Committee), for ten days, in three groups, of which the first will be concentrated from August 1 to 10, the second from August 13 to 23, in the camp at Chalons, the third at Chartres, from August 5 to Sept. 3. Each group will consist of two divisions of three brigades each. Three horse batteries will be attached to each division.

According to the new sealed pattern uniform for the French infantry, the tunic and epaulettes are suppressed, and in future a loose dolman, handsomely braided with mohair, and with seven brass buttons down the front instead of frogs, will be adopted. Black cord shoulder straps will be worn by the officers on ordinary occasions, to be exchanged for gold when in full dress. The red trousers will be retained with the addition of dark blue stripes down the sides. The new kepi is very ingenious. It is made on the same principle as an opera hat, being worn low and without ornament in undress, but can be stiffened and decorated with a plume in full dress. The helmets which are now being worn on trial by the 81st and 74th Regiments will not be adopted at present, even if the report be favorable.

As a sequence to the transformation, lately ordered, of all ulan and hussar regiments of the Russian army into dragoons, a common uniform has been introduced for the cavalry and horse artillery. It consists of the National Russian coat of dark green cloth, already supplied to the infantry, wide trousers, high boots and round fur cap. Only the collars and shoulder straps are different, the latter bearing the regimental number. The number to be observed, British army reformers please note! They do some things more sensibly in Russia than we do in England.

COMMANDER Hubert H. Grenfell and some of the officers of the *Phoenix*, which was wrecked recently off Prince Edward Island, have arrived in England. The remainder of the officers and crew are expected to arrive towards the end of this week, when, it is expected, the court martial on the loss of that vessel will take place at Devonport. According to all accounts the men behaved splendidly under singularly trying circumstances, their ready obedience to orders and perfect discipline deserving official recognition. Unqualified testimony is also borne as to the presence of mind and the seamanship qualities of Capt. Grenfell from the moment his vessel struck the reef till all under his orders were safely landed.

THE GERMAN SERVICE.

ORDERS have been issued respecting the manoeuvres of the German army this year. The 4th and 11th Corps will each execute manoeuvres in the autumn on a large scale. They will include review, corps manoeuvres against a marked enemy, and field manoeuvres, lasting three days, of the divisions against each other, all to take place before the Emperor. Time and place have yet to be submitted by the War Ministry. The Corps of Guards and the other army corps will undergo the usual annual exercises up to divisional manoeuvres. The Cavalry Division of the Guards will manoeuvre for four days in brigades, and for five days in divisions. In the 1st, 2d, 3d, 5th, and 6th Corps, all the cavalry regiments of each corps will be concentrated for brigade and divisional manoeuvres lasting nine days, to which will be added, after the third day, a horse battery of the respective army corps. The regiments will consist of four squadrons each. The commanders of the divisions will be appointed by the Emperor. Marching will be practised by the cavalry of the Corps of Guards, the 1st, 2d, 4th, 5th, 6th, and 7th Corps. Siege and mining operations will be carried on for five weeks in August and September at Gräuden, in which eight Prussian companies, one Saxon, and one Wurtemberg will take part.

The German War Office has just taken a decisive step in the matter of the armament of the German infantry, by the adoption of the magazine rifle. Thirty thousand rifles of this description have already been delivered, 60,000 more will be ready before the end of the year. To make sure of preserving the lead, the Prussian government has entrusted the work of manufacture exclusively to State factories, to the exclusion of all private establishments. Bavaria and Wurtemberg have

followed, without hesitation, the course adopted by Prussia. On April 1, the Bavarian army will count three battalions armed with "fusil à répétition," whilst the Wurtemberg corps will have one. In face of these facts the *Army and Navy Gazette* asks: "Is our War Office up and doing, or will it be the old tale of official prejudice standing in the way of efficiency? To our minds, the questions of machine-guns and magazine rifles are the two most important problems which the new Director of Artillery and Stores has to face, and he should not lose a moment in taking them up in earnest, now that the Germans have set the example."

FOREIGN NOTES.

H. M. S. troop ship *Malabar* is to be lighted by incandescent light, by the Edison Electrical Light Company. The total number of lamps to be employed will be 104 A or 16 candle, and 289 B or 8 candle of the well known Edison type. The current will be supplied by two L dynamos which will be driven by two direct acting Brotherhood steam engines. The work is to be finished by April 1.

Yarrow and Co. have just completed four second class torpedo boats for the Admiralty. A speed of 17.7 knots was realised. They are fitted forward with steam impulse gear.

A trial trip of the English 12 screw corvette *Sapphire* last month an average speed for 6 hours of 12½ knots was obtained.

In answer to a member of Parliament the Admiralty has stated that 280 mercantile steamers have been entered on the official Admiralty register as having complied with the regulations necessary for utilizing them as auxiliaries to the navy.

The armament of H. M. S. *Wanderer* recently launched will consist of two 6 in. breech-loading rifles (bow and stern guns), two 5 in. B. L. R. Broadside, one seven pounder boat gun, and two Gardner guns.

The displacement of first class English torpedo boats is 33 tons; that of the large Danish ones is 55 tons.

A large iron cruiser sheathed with wood is building at Amsterdam 80 m. long, 12.80 m. beam, hold 5.85 m., draft 6.20 m., displacement 3300 tons: should make 15 knots. Armament will consist of six 0.17 m. and four 0.12 m. Krupp guns and Harvey torpedoes.

EXPERIMENTS are shortly to be made in France with shell firing machine guns. The English Admiralty is about to try machine guns throwing a 6 lb. shell; the French a four pound shell; and the Italian a 2½ pound shell.

NINE new ships are to be built by the Russian Government during the present year, seven for the Baltic and two for the Black Sea. The nine to cost 7,469,643 rubles. The first great Russian ironclad on the Baltic Sea, now building at the Nikolayev will have 18 in. armor, six 12 in. and seven rifled six inch guns. It is of the type of *Peter the Great* but larger, its length being 320 feet by 60, depth 25 feet and 900 horse power.

THE fortifications at Cronstadt, Russia, are to be strengthened on account of lessons learned from the bombardment of Alexandria.

ANSWERING a question about Transvaal affairs put by Lord Brabourne on Thursday, Feb. 22, the Earl of Derby said that he had looked carefully through the papers, and could not find any mention of dynamite having been used in military operations against the natives; but if it were right that military operations should be carried on he did not see that there was less humanity in the employment of dynamite than of gunpowder. Neither had he found any evidence of systematic persecution directed against the tribes of chiefs who had been friendly to the British government.

ACCORDING to advices received at the German Admiralty, two Imperial war vessels sent from the Australian station have inflicted condign chastisement on the natives of the South Sea Island of Lood, one of the Hermit group, for having last spring attacked the German steamers *Freya* and *Pacific*, and killed the captain of the *Freya*. It is also reported from the Eastern station that the Imperial gunboat



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It has exacted due pecuniary compensation from some Chinese fishermen who had plundered the German brig *August*, which had run aground on one of the Pescadores Islands.

The *Egyptian Gazette* states that two English officers in uniform were "cursed" by the native police at the Rosetta Gate, and that an English lady was spat upon Monday by a native soldier, whom Gen. Harman caused to be arrested. A Reuter's telegram says that great uneasiness is felt at the withdrawal of the British troops, and agitation is increasing against their removal. There have been of late frequent incidents tending to show the hatred entertained by the natives towards the English soldiers and Europeans.

A most extraordinary discovery, says a Portsmouth dispatch to the London *Times*, has been made in connection with the *Neptune*, seagoing, full-rigged, first-class double-turret ship, at Portsmouth, and Mr. F. K. Barnes, Surveyor of Dockyards, has been sent down from the Admiralty to make an examination of the ship and report upon her condition. The *Neptune* was formerly named the *Independencia*, was purchased from the Brazilian Government in the spring of 1878, and is of 9,310 tons displacement, and 8,000 horse power. On arriving at Portsmouth, her armament of Whitworth guns was changed to guns of the service pattern, her rigging and masts were altered, and numerous other departures from her original trim and equipment were made. She has never yet been in commission, but, as it was intended to dispatch her to strengthen the Channel Squadron, she was recently docked for the usual scrub-down. This docking has been the means of disclosing a serious state of affairs at

regards the condition of her hull. Below the waterline the vessel is sheathed with wood, upon which copper is fastened for the purpose of preventing fouling, but the sheathing appears to have been so imperfectly fitted that the sea water has penetrated between it and the iron plating, so that galvanic action has set in between the copper plating and the iron skin. The heads of the iron bolts are eaten away, and, judging from the exudation of rusty water from all parts of the bottom through the copper, it would seem that the iron plating of the ship must be seriously affected. Nor is this all, for, having settled down on the blocks, the false keel, the wood of which is in good condition, has been slightly "hogged" by the weight of the superincumbent mass, and it is probable that the keel plates have in parts been seriously weakened. The *Neptune* is overspared, and, as the unanimous testimony of officers who took part in the bombardment of Alexandria is that the iron clads engaged would have been better without masts, it is probable that the masts of the *Neptune* will have to be removed, and that she will be converted into a sea-going turret ship for the defence of the Channel. The alteration would also improve her angle of vanishing stability, which is now 56 degrees.

The Police Master of St. Petersburg, objecting to officers in the Reserve continuing to wear their uniforms in contravention of law, has directed inspectors of police to report all persons thus wearing the whole of their uniform, or parts of it, at the office of the Military Commandant. A very large number of officers who have quitted active service are so miserably poor that they positively cannot afford to buy respectable civilian's attire. To prevent such men from wearing their old military overcoats or forage caps is a privation that only those who know what the poverty engendered by the military system in Russia is can at all appreciate.

The expenses for the army and navy of Great Britain for 1882, including all campaigns, etc., were about £137,025,000, quite a respectable item in the annual budget.

BARON Nordenstjöld, the Swedish explorer, informed the Dutch Minister at Stockholm that he intends to claim a reward of 25,000 guilders offered in 1596 for the discovery of a northeast passage.

Those who deaden sensation and stupefy the patient to relieve suffering make a grave mistake. They proceed upon the false idea that it is legitimate to procure relief from pain by destroying physical sensibility. This method, carried to the last extremity, would kill the patient to end suffering. It is not presumed that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will raise the dead but it often does restore those who are given up as hopeless cases.

BIRTH.

GUILD.—In Charlestown, Mass., March 19, to Mrs. N. M. Guild, wife of Paymaster C. F. Guild, U. S. Navy, a daughter.

MARRIED.

EDWARDS—CONGER.—At Des Moines, Iowa, March 20, Lieutenant EDWARD A. EDWARDS, 25th U. S. Infantry, to Miss MINNIE N. CONGER.

DIED.

HEN-BERGER.—At Washington, D. C., March 15, MABEL, wife of Passed Assistant Surgeon L. G. HEN-BERGER, U. S. Navy, in the 22d year of her age.

MCDONALD.—At his home, in Alabama, March 11, JOSEPH B. MCDONALD, father of Lieutenant John B. McDonald, 10th U. S. Cavalry.

WAYNE.—At Savannah, Ga., March 16, General HENRY C. WAYNE, formerly Captain and Assistant Quartermaster and Brevet Major U. S. Army.

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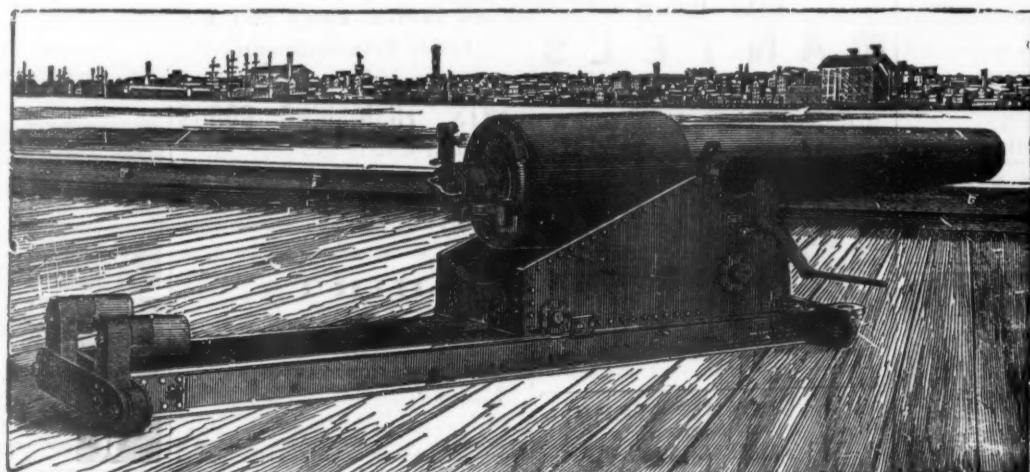
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